10 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

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VOL. XLII....NO. 13,103. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ANARCHY'S DINGY STRONGHOLD

MUCH BEER, MUCH TALK, BUT NO SIGNS OF VIOLENCE.

Suffering Unemployed with Good Clothes and Gold Watches—Policemen Who Find Little to Excite Them in the East Side Home of the Social Revolution—Emma Goldman a Star Attraction—Material for Barricades About Which Nobody Seems to Worry.

When one receives notice that one is going to be blown up by dynamite, clearly the best thing one can do is to go down into the basement and search the cellar. This is what a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES did yesterday when he was sent to ascertain what, after all, might be at the bottom of the present Anarchist scare.

It was not without genuine apprehension that he found himself nearing the dangerous district on a Second Avenue elevated railroad car. The Faubourg St. Antoine of New-York, it seems, is in the neighborhood of the Grand Street station of that road.

As one approaches it, one realizes at the first glance that the Jacques of Paris becomes the Jacoffski of New-York's insurgent quarter. Hordes of pinched and frowsy foreigners, with the squat, swollen faces, the harsh beards, and the deep-set furtive eyes of Calmuck admixture, were abundant everywhere. On all the platforms the exiles of the Romanoff Pharaoh were knotted in uncomely groups, preparing, as it appeared to the reporter, for the threatened demolition of the city at nightfall.

On alighting, the air was full of what seemed to be menaces in Hebrew characters, leveled against the peace and order of the community. There was hardly a store that did not flaunt what appeared to be a banner announcing infinite and sanguinary cause for alarm. The frequency with which the revolutionists—for such, it was clear, the street crowds were—referred to what appeared to be the insignia of immediate outbreak and havoc piqued the reporter to ascertain the literal meaning of such incitements to disorder. He was somewhat reassured to learn, on the authority of an accomplished linguist in police uniform, that what he mistook for exhortations to riot and anarchy were nothing but simple advertisements of "Wine and Spirit Distilleries" when turned into the English language.

As he neared Orchard Street, in which the seeds of social revolution are said to be sprouting with such ominous success, the reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was struck at once by the unanimity of local interest in the impending social cataclysm. Scores of Hebrew peddlers had evidently dropped their push carts wherever it came handiest to join in the bitter fray. Hand barrows three deep were lined up against the filthy sidewalk. Even the marketable possibilities of over-ripe lemons and under-ripe cucumbers had been temporarily and prodigally overlooked, for these delicacies were going to waste in every gutter, combining to effect a composite smell which brought injury to the feelings, even, of the hardened and accustomed police.

Nerved as he was to encounter the throes of rebellion against all forms of law and order, the reporter was a good deal more surprised to observe the commonplace, ordinary way in which east side social revolutions are apparently projected, organized, and carried out. Incredibly seedy creatures, with droll little budding ram's horns of hair over their ears, went up and down unalarmed announcing "Glash pud in!" The old woman with a brown silk wig, (by which was proclaimed her honorable married estate,) who sold last week's watermelons at day before yesterday's prices on every near-by corner, did not abate by the fraction of a shekel her inordinate demands on account of the tumult about to break out. The doorstoops were black with women nursing infants. There was a great deal of hissing conversation of a goose-like order and vast numbers of the chosen people were everywhere, but, to the great relief of the reporter, there was neither carnage nor assault, and when he reached Walhalla Hall, the scene of the original riot, and its next-door neighbor, Covenant Hall, in which the most tremendous designs against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of New-York are being incubated, he could have been easily persuaded that the whole affair was neither more nor less than a nightmare.

The scene, at all events, was, for a riot, one of the most pacific and benignant spectacles upon which he had ever looked. On one side were crowded tenements, out of which peered very dirty and apparently very happy people, taking in the free show with perceptible satisfaction. Some of the younger women of this jocund and unwashed audience were pretty. On the sidewalk below them were five or six policemen with a wearied expression, who simply had to look sourly at the worst desperadoes of the lot to make them move on with exemplary alacrity.

Across the way was Walhalla Hall, a large dance house of the typical east side variety, in the open door of which, entertaining his friends with beer and joining heartily in the current badinage, was the shirt-sleeved proprietor, Mr. Fliegman, the young and agile person who, in addition to receiving numerous vague threats against his life, had lost as much as $5 worth of window glass and $3 worth of chair legs and $5 worth of mirror, such as east side barbers delight in, at the sanguinary hands of his insurgent coreligionists. The hardihood of this much-menaced man was explained by the spectacle, when one entered his quarters, of three stout policeman slaking their personal and official thirst in huge tankards of beer.

Next door was the rival beer saloon of Mr. Joseph Batt, given over at present to the airy vaporings of sodden anarchists and starving laborers, any one of whom, when challenged to give the time of day, did not fail to pull out a gold or a silver watch and amiably respond with the right hour to a minute.

There are no less than three places of Jewish worship in Covenant Hall. Each floor contains a separate synagogue and each synagogue rejoices in a separate rabbi. The "mob" of perhaps 150 persons, mostly under the age of twenty-one, and distinctly of very recent importation, if of remote acquaintance with the bathtub, who were engaged in the deadly business of plotting riot and destruction went up and came down from floor to floor with maddening unrest. The air in each of the halls in which the most atrocious, if not always intelligible, treason was, so it is alleged, conceived and expressed, was very nearly of the consistency of molasses. It had an odor as of all the sweatshops in the city—an odor, after inhaling which for more than five seconds, the hardiest detective bleached and hurriedly sought the outer air.

The speeches that fired, more or less, the poisoned and by no means vivacious blood of these indurated professors of anarchy were delivered loudly in jargon by orators who must have been at least seventeen or eighteen years of age. A shrill youth, who might be accurately described as the Jefferson Brick of the social revolution, and who was proudly identified by his mates in a tailor's shop as one Rosenthal, soared high above the aspirations of his triplicate congeners of Tooley Street. He was especially bitter in his denunciation of the "Irish" police, to whom he referred scathingly as the "slaves" and the "emissaries" of capital.

The noisest and most irrepressible Anarchist present, however, was a tall, red-dish-complexioned man with a nose that, in spite of being pug, suggested the very ancientness of Old Jewry. He, too, clamored loudly against the "bolice." He especially besought "Amerikanscher yorkingmen to shtep right vorwarts and shbeak for deir rights." Nobody was more truculent or more loudly applauded.

When the reporter timorously called the attention of a handsome Semitic officer to this uproarious outlaw, the response of the policeman was most reassuring.

"Dot's all right," he said. "Dot's one of our 'coppers.'"

For fear that the entertainment provided by these amateurs might flag, and that the urgent thirst begotten by the fetid atmosphere might relax its profitable sway, a real bona-fide blood-and-thunder votary of the science had been secured on the person of Emma Goldman. This person, who looked rather beerthirsty than bloodthirsty, and who would, in a pinch, be quite as harmless in a real row as the most timid and shrinking Anarchist of them all, (no description can do justice to the inoffensive, tame, ratlike demeanor of these people,) delivered a speech which made the empty glasses outside the hall fairly ring. She said, among other things:

"I bring you the regards of your brothers in Newark, and tell you that in spite of the cowardly Mayor of that place, they succeeded in carrying the black flag. Go you and do likewise yourselves. The brutal police are waiting for an opportunity to assault you. They are among you right here. And you will be very foolish if you go to Union Square without weapons."

The enthusiasm produced by these and other inflammatory speeches was heard in gloomy silence and despondency by the proprietor of the hall next door—the hall which has, so it is alleged, suffered no less than $13 worth of injury at the hands of disgruntled Anarchists, nearly related to those who hung in drowsy ecstasy upon the accents of the bellicose Joan of Arc of the social revolution. Not so with his triumphant rival, the rotund Herr Batt, blithe and debonair, who gave the uproarious conclave the houseroom his competitor had foolishly and unprofitably denied them. With an almost malignant hospitality Herr Batt had first served the watch-bearing paupers with a breakfast of two kegs of gratuitous beer. Then he had contributed a copious lunch of salted herring and more beer—the latter at their own expense. Then, in the afternoon, to complete the general satisfaction, he had given them all the beer they could drink—and could pay for.

Out of such rudimentary elements is enthusiasm born and brought forth on the East Side.

The reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, feeling comfortable in the conviction that, after all, there may be worse and more dangerous things than a Social revolution conducted by Polak peddlers and their kind, left the scene without regret. Before he left, he called the attention of the good-natured police (who really enjoyed taking part in the farcical performance,) to a couple of very apparent phenomena.

"In the first place," said the reporter, "the Fire Department could stop all this nonsense by making the police close these public halls, to which the only access is a single door and a narrow man-wide staircase."

"Yes," said the police.

"In the next place, if there were indeed going to be a real riot, the police would be to blame for permitting these hundreds of hand barrows, excellent material for a barricade, to block the street in defiance of law."

"But," said the police, "these hundreds of handbarrows have all got permits to be where they are. The Mayor has licensed them to stay there."

But the police were wrong. The Mayor has not so licensed the barrows, because the Mayor knows that he has no legal power to do so. The foundation of a barricade, should a real riot take place, will be laid, not with the connivance of his Honor, but by indulgence on the part of the Captain of the precinct.

That admirable officer, by the way, seems to be almost as unalarmed by the prospect as the reporter was. To see the municipal police pacifically assuaging their thirst at the very beer fountain of insurrection and disorder was a most reassuring spectacle.

REGISTER LEVY TAKES A HAND.

Free Meals for the Unemployed—Anarchists at Last Night's Meeting.

Maurice Klinkowstein, liquor dealer of 162 East Broadway, yesterday again fed those who declared themselves to be unemployed and hungry in that district of the city.

Mr. Klinkowstein announced that he would feed the hungry free every day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., so he made preparations for a big meal yesterday. Nearly a dozen wash boilers were employed to cook the meat and vegetables.

Register Ferdinand Levy hurried to the scene. He called on several business men on the east side and asked them to serve as a Relief Committee. He did not find trouble in getting up a committee. It consisted of Alexander Haft of 102 East Broadway, Morris Levy of 147 Pike Street, Joseph Solomon of 237 Mercer Street, Joseph Jacobs of 114 East Broadway, Jacob Katz, and Jacob Lissner of 278 First Avenue. Most of them went with Register Levy to Klinkowstein's saloon, and those who could not themselves go sent proxies.

The crowd of the starving outside was growing larger and larger, and clamoring for soup, meat, and bread. Four policemen formed the people in lines, and admitted fifty at a time. As each squad entered the rooms they immediately began eating, and ate all that was given them.

Register Levy's committee will meet again this morning at Klinkowstein's saloon, and will acknowledge all subscriptions.

It is rumored in the district in which Klinkowstein carries on his philanthropic work that his motives are not altogether unselfish, and that political ambition has prompted him to this action. He has, it is said, been aspiring to the office of Assemblyman or Alderman.

Although Register Levy is not in immediate need of an office, as he holds a very lucrative one at present, cruel remarks were also made that he had rushed forward for political effect.

The Central Labor Union has taken the stand that if the unemployed want to join in its Labor Day parade they will have to march with their unions.

Even John Most, the redoubtable Anarchist, does not seem to have much faith in the demonstrations of the alleged starving unemployed.

"The whole matter has been much exaggerated," he said yesterday. "This is the dull season of the year and there are always many temporarily out of work. The manufacturers have brought on this condition of things."

Samuel Gompers, Christopher Evans, Joseph Barondess, and others yesterday issued an appeal to the people of the United States. They say they believe in trades unions as the safest way to secure reforms, and a constant increase of wages will finally eliminate class distinction. They also want the City Council to hold special sessions to help the starving.

It was Joseph Barondess who got the permit for the unemployed to meet in Union Square on Saturday and Monday, but it was Emma Goldman and her ally Timmermann and a band of Anarchists who had possession last evening of the cottage in the square, and addressed the crowd that had assembled, including the band of Anarchists who held forth at Covenant Hall during the day and marched up in a body to the meeting.

A good many police were present and there was no disturbance.

RECEIVERSHIP AGREED UPON

COMMERCIAL BANK DIRECTORS ARE NOT HOPEFUL.

Heavy Losses Incurred by the Institution—Collateral Which Will Be Hard to Realize On—A Good Deal of the Paper Reputed to be Worthless—Delay in Preparing the Report of the Examiners—Depositors' Claims Offered at a Discount.

A receivership for the suspended Commercial Bank in Brooklyn has been agreed upon by a majority of the Directors of that institution. In their judgment, it is said, the bank's affairs are so deeply involved that it will not be feasible to resume. It is now practically only a question as to how much or how little the depositors will receive.

"It will be impracticable to resume," said one of the Directors yesterday. "The bank has lost a very large sum of money through the operations of Paul L. Grening, George L. Hassell, and David C. Reid. Aside from these transactions the bank has paid out several hundred thousand dollars on discounted notes of builders and contractors. Some of these notes are good, and others are probably good, but are very 'slow' paper, on which it will require a long time to realize. A good deal of the paper, I am sorry to say, is undoubtedly worthless.

"The Commercial Bank is in no condition to resume. The Directors will be called upon to pay large sums out of their own pockets. The depositors, I hope, will be be paid in full."

These unpleasant tidings have not yet been officially communicated to the depositors, who are anxiously awaiting the outcome of to-day's meeting of the Directors.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was called by President Seth L. Keeney for the announced purpose of deciding whether to reorganize the bank or to throw the institution into the hands of a receiver. It was said at the time that the report of the examiners would be ready by to-day.

David Barnett, the bank's counsel, told a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that to-day's meeting of the Directors would probably be brief and formal, owing to the delay in completing the report of the examiners. The report, Mr. Barnett said, would probably not be ready for several days, and might not be completed before the last of the week.

The delay in the appearance of the report of the examiners has created in the minds of some of the depositors a suspicion that it is being held back for a purpose.

"I believe they are holding back the report," said John F. Cornell of 1,106 Bedford Avenue, "so that the people who are running the bank can bolster up the figures and make things look nicer than they really are."

An opinion similar to this was expressed by several of the depositors.

"Under the new system in New-York of examining State banks," said Vice-President William Harkness of the Sprague National Bank, "the examiners get paid by the day. Formerly the State Banking Department was paid so much for an examination. This may account for the delay in the report on the condition of the Commercial. Unless this is the reason I am unable to understand why the report has not appeared before this."

The report is expected by many to reveal some interesting facts relating to the operations of Messrs. Grening and Hassell. Elbert Snedeker, one of the Directors of the Commercial, is authority for the statement that Grening not only got over $300,000 out of the bank on notes and collateral, but also overdrew his account. The extent to which the account was overdrawn has not been disclosed.

The report is expected to throw some light on the connection between the Commercial Bank and David C. Reid, whose son married Cashier Vail's daughter. When the bank suspended Reid confessed judgment in favor of the institution to a small amount, and at the same time confessed other judgments in favor of his son and of another member of his family.

Another subject on which the depositors hope to be enlightened by the report of the Examiners is the relation which existed between the Commercial Bank and the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company. It was reported at the time of the suspension that the storage company was largely indebted to the bank. This story was promptly denied for President Keeney by his paper, the *Eagle*. When pressed by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Dykman, the bank President's counsel, said that he would not say that the storage company did not owe the bank some money.

In the beautifully-printed prospectus which the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company of Brooklyn has issued, there appear the names of some of the principal stockholders. Among them are Seth L. Keeney, the President of the Commercial Bank; David Barnett, the bank's counsel; William N. Dykman, the personal counsel of President Keeney; David M. Resseguie, a relative of Rufus Resseguie, one of the Directors of the Commercial, Charles B. Ressiguie, George M. Wingate, counsel of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, of which Director Elbert Snedeker of the Commercial Bank is also a Director. Mr. Keeney is a Director of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the E. W. Bliss Company, Limited, and the Presidents of both of these corporations appear in the official list of stockholders of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company. Another stockholder is David H. Valentine, the favored contractor who says he had $20,000 in the Commercial Bank when it failed. The politicians are well represented in the storage company, among them being Congressman Felix Campbell, State Senator John McCarty, ex-Mayor James Howell, and County Register Thomas J. Kenna.

"Every stockholder," says the prospectus of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, referring to its own stockholders, "becomes a friend and patron of the enterprise, and is an active agent in its behalf."

The warehouse is in course of erection and is to cost about $300,000.

In conversaion with one of the depositors, Director Elbert Snedeker is quoted by the depositor in question as saying that he advanced money to the Commercial from time to time when it was in tight places, and thus helped to tide its affairs along. Mr. Snedeker, accorditg to the depositor quoted, said that at one time he had $35,000 in the Commercial. To William Martin, another depositor, Mr. Snedeker announced that he had lost $20,000 by the failure.

Consternation was created yesterday among the depositors of the Commercial by the publication of an advertisement by M. J. Dunn in a Brooklyn newspaper offering to sell Commercial deposits at a discount. Mr. Dunn is a broker at 371 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Dunn told a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter that the advertisement was genuine. "I have some deposits in the Commercial for sale at a discount," he said. "I will sell them to President Keeney, to any of the Directors, or to anybody who wants to buy them."

Mr. Dunn declined to say whose accounts he was offering for sale, and he also declined to say whether he had had any offers to buy.

One of the Brooklyn banks is inviting the depositors of the Commercial to do business with it, and is offering, as a special inducement, to allow them 75 per cent. on their deposits in the Commercial. This offer was made yesterday to John F. Cornell. A similar offer was made to him last week by a lawyer who has an office near the Brooklyn City Hall.

The delay in the appearance of the report of the examiners and the advertised offer of Broker Dunn to sell commercial deposits at a discount, have not had the effect of lessening the talk among those who put their money in the bank last Friday in favor of criminal prosecution of the officers of the institution. In connection with these threats of criminal proceedings a circumstantial account as to how the Commercial came to fail has been set in circulation among the depositors. The apparent purpose of the story is to show that the officers and Directors of the Commercial are not liable under the section of the code relating to receiving deposits in an insolvent institution.

According to this story, which was told to a depositor by a Director, Cashier Vail did not receive until 7 P. M. on Friday, Aug. 11, the notice from the Bank of New-York in this city, refusing longer to clear for the Commercial Bank. It was 10 o'clock Friday night, according to the story, when Cashier Vail awoke President Keeney at 221 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, and told him of the notice that had been received. It was then decided to close the bank.

Michael Tracy, a marble cutter at Greene and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, left a note at the Commercial Bank the day before it failed. The note fell due the following Monday, and was to be collected for Tracy by the bank. After the failure, Tracy called at the bank and demanded his note, but was told that everything was in the possession of the State Superintendent of Banking.

MGR. SATOLLI'S VISIT ENDED.

He Makes a Brief Call at Jersey City and Goes from There to Washington.

Mgr. Satolli has returned to Washington, and Archbishop Corrigan has entered upon a two weeks' penitential season in St. John's Seminary at Troy.

The Archbishops arose very early yesterday morning and after celebrating mass began preparations for their respective journeys. Mgr. Satolli had a final reception, and at it were present the priests of the cathedral, to whom he gave the Papal benediction. The delegate shook hands with them cordially and bade them goodbye.

A few laymen who have met the Apostolic Delegate on his visit here called and were received. Soon after 8 o'clock a carriage drove up to the door and Mgr. Concilio, rector of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, entered the archiepiscopal residence.

Mgr. Satolli had been awaiting his arrival in the hall, and as soon as morning greetings had been exchanged the Papal Delegate and Dr. Papi, his secretary, said good-bye to Archbishop Corrigan, hurried down the steps, and, entering the carriage with Mgr. Concilio, drove rapidly off for Jersey City.

Hardly were they out of sight before another carriage drove up, and in it the Archbishop was taken to the Grand Central Station, where he took the 8:30 train for Troy.

After reaching Jersey City by the Desbrosses Street Ferry Mgr. Satolli and Dr. Papi were shown through the parish by Mgr. Concilio.

Lunch was served at the parish house at noon, and at 1:30 the delegate and his secretary took the Baltimore and Ohio train for Washington.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Within the past few days the Pope sent an important letter to Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate in the United States, encouraging him in the work he is performing in that country.

The Pope will send Cardinal Gibbons a present on the occasion of the Cardinal's celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a Bishop.

DOWN WITH THE BLACK FLAG.

Mayor Haynes Would Not Permit Workingmen to Carry It in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Less than 200 of the unemployed of this city, after listening to a speech by William Walker, a member of the American Socialistic Society, paraded through the principal streets this morning.

At the head of the procession marched one of the unemployed carrying a black flag with the word "Work" on one side and "Labor" on the other.

The police were out in sufficient numbers to prevent any disturbance, and the march was made in an orderly manner. The route was traveled without event until the parade reached the City Hall. The Mayor was standing on the steps, and as soon as he saw the black flag he stalked in front of the parade.

"Take down that black flag," cried the Mayor. "If you want to march in Newark, you must carry the Stars and Stripes." The spectators cheered. Mr. Haynes ordered Patrolman Gustav Axt to confiscate the flags, and the patrolman obeyed the order.

A significant incident of the parade was the reported loss by one of the paraders of a gold watch and chain, valued at $125. Another parader claimed to have had $19.50 stolen from his pockets.

FATHER FLANNELLY NOT WANTED.

Catholics at Dobbs Ferry Object to Their New Parish Priest.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—There is a good deal of dissatisfacton manifested here over the appointment of Father Joseph F. Flannelly to the charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart instead of Father Francis M. Fagan, who has been officiating recently while the late Father David O'Connor was ill.

The reason given by Archbishop Corrigan in reply to protestations from the parishioners is that Father Flannelly is one of the many priests in the diocese without a parish, and as Father Fagan is a young man, he could afford to wait for an appointment.

Father Flannelly was an assistant to Father O'Neill of the Church of the Guardian Angel in West Twenty-third Street, New-York. He assumed his new charge last Thursday.

The parishoners have adopted resolutions expressing disapproval and dissatisfaction at the action of the Archbishop in transferring Father Fagan from this parish and stating their fear that it will retard the measures they have for some time had under way for providing for the erection of a new church.

Counting Gold in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Many bank tellers in Chicago were counting gold to-day. A large amount was brought in by express companies in the morning. The Illinois Trust and Savings received $555,000, the First National Bank $400,000, of which $100,000 was for the Bank of Nova Scotia; the Union National $125,000, of which $75,000 was for the Comptoir d'Escompte, and $50,000 for an individual grain shipper. Armour & Co. received $250,000.

Free-Coinage Pennsylvania Republicans.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the Erie County Republican Convention to-day a sensation was created by the passage of resolutions indorsing free coinage of silver.

The resolutions declare that the gold standard would be ruinous to the country and demand parity, equality, and interchangeability of silver and gold.

PILLS AND POWDERS ARE OFTEN UNABsorbed. Calisaya La Rills has prompt effect.—Adv.

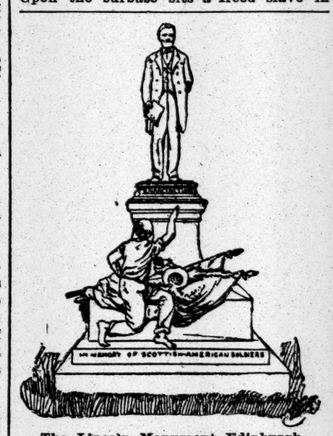
EDINBURGH HONORS LINCOLN

MONUMENT UNVEILED IN SCOTLAND'S CHIEF CITY.

Ceremonies of an International Character—Many Distinguished Persons Present—Princess Louise's Regiment in Attendance—Consul Bruce Makes the Presentation Speech and the Lord Provost Responds—Addresses by Henry R. Heath of This City and Sir William Arroll.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 21.—The statue of Abraham Lincoln, the "martyr President" of the United States, erected as a memorial to the Scottish-American soldiers of the American civil war, was unveiled here today in the presence of the municipal authorities, many distinguished guests, a number of Americans, and a large crowd of residents of Edinburgh, including most of the élite of the town, and people from the surrounding country.

The statue, which is cast in bronze, stands upon a base of polished red granite. Upon the surbase sits a freed slave in



The Lincoln Monument, Edinburgh.

bronze, his face upturned to Lincoln, who holds in his right hand the Emancipation Proclamation. Several battle flags, also in bronze, lie beneath the outstretched left hand of the slave.

The monument is erected upon land set apart for the burial of Scotch-American soldiers, a handsome plot of ground in Carlton Hill Cemetery, which was given for the purpose by the Town Council.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument was an imposing one, and was of an international character. A large detachment of Princess Louise's Regiment and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders acted as a guard of honor. Their scarlet uniforms with yellow facings added color to the scene. The band of the regiment accompanied the detachment. The municipal officers were all attired in their robes of office.

The ceremony was presided over by Sir William Arroll. Prof. Christie of Pennsylvania opened the proceedings with a prayer. Sir William Arroll then made a speech, in the course of which he said that the monument would be an object lesson to teach the duty of protecting the unity of the Empire.

Henry R. Heath of New-York, who, with William Bruce, the American Consul here, was connected with the first work done toward erecting the monument, made a brief speech. The cord holding the wrappings was then pulled by Miss Bruce, daughter of the Consul, who was attired as "Columbia."

As the statue was revealed the crowd cheered repeatedly, and the band played "Rule Britannia." Cheers were then given for George E. Bissell, the sculptor, after which the band played "Hail Columbia."

Consul Bruce then, in a few well-chosen words, in which he touchingly referred to the services rendered the Union by the Scottish-American troops and the duty of Americans to recognize the fact that many of them had given their lives to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government, formally presented the monument to the town.

The Lord Provost, the Right Hon. James A. Russell, accepted the gift, and promised on behalf of the municipal Government that it would always be safely guarded.

The suggestion of the monument came about through the burial of a Scottish-American soldier in a "common field" by his family, which was too poor to mark the spot with a headstone. When this story was told to Mrs. Wallace Bruce, wife of the American Consul at Edinburgh, who had expressed a desire to the dead soldier's wife to lay some flowers on the grave on Decoration Day, but could not find the spot, the idea of a burial place in Edinburgh for Scottish-American soldiers suggested itself to Mr. Bruce.

He wrote to several American friends in regard to it and talked with others who visited the Consulate. All heartily approved the plan. Several Scotchmen of rank became interested, as well, in the story of Mrs. McEwen, the soldier's widow, and a letter was written to the Lord Provost, the magistrates, and the Town Council of Edinburgh, asking for a plot in one of the city cemeteries.

The request was cordially granted, and it then occurred to the Consul that the spot should be marked with a memorial worthy of the site, in the very heart of the beautiful city.

Mr. Bruce sailed for New-York soon after this, and in an address delivered at a Grand Army meeting at Chautauqua unfolded his plan, announcing the idea of a bronze statue of "Lincoln Freeing the Slave," as a fitting monument in Great Britain, this being the final act of Saxon freedom.

A committee of arrangements was at once formed, estimates for the work were obtained, and the entire cost of the monument was guaranteed in the short space of ten months.

Bound the Man and Stole the Cash.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Three masked men entered the ticket office of the Chicago and Erie station in Decatur last night and after binding and gagging the operator went through the office.

Mr. Moses, the operator, was sitting at his desk writing when the men entered quietly, and while one of the robbers held a revolver to his heart the other two pinioned his arms and the three marched him into the baggage room, where, after binding his hands and feet, they tied a handkerchief over his mouth and laid him on the floor, closing the door of the baggage room.

The robbers then went into the ticket office, emptied the contents of the money drawer into their pockets, and made their escape. Soon after a freight arrived and the conductor, noticing the empty money drawer, suspected something wrong, and after a search found the operator securely bound and released him. The robbers got $125.

BIG FISH ON HIS HOOK.

Shrewd Chicago Business Men Caught in Pennington's Electric Road Scheme.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Trouble has been brewing for some time in the internal economy of Mr. Pennington's Chicago and Central Indiana Electric Railroad, which has just collapsed coincidentally with the departure for parts unknown of its projector. It culminated this morning in the peremptory demand of its creditors with a showing of assets, with results which are quite startling. Among the sufferers are several well-known Chicago capitalists, one of them a Director in a prominent down-town bank, and shrewd business men in many quarters are footing up their depleted bank accounts this morning and wondering how they were beguiled into such an investment.

Pennington's fabulous plan involved the expenditure of a mere trifle of $10,000,000, with the construction and equipment of 400 miles of track on the latest scientific principles. Pennington promised everything. Superb hotels were to be run on wheels between Chicago and Indianapolis. Splendid offices were engaged and furnished, and a construction crew at once broke ground.

The little fish began biting greedily everywhere. It was later announced that affiliations had been contrived between the New company and the Lake Street elevated railroad by which the latter corporation secured to the former terminal facilities in Chicago. This, however, proved to be a canard, and some big intending stockholders, who had their cash ready, withdrew from the enterprise. It is said that these defections largely contributed to its failure.

Pennington bravely faced the financial difficulties. He declared that he had already capital enough at his command to complete the railroad, and that it was intended that Chicago, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Logansport should be the principal points, and they in turn were to be connected by a network of lines in the gas belt. Pennington's contribution to the stock was an electric motor of which no one ever succeeded in getting a glimpse. Ostensibly it obviated the use of poles and wires and utilized "earth currents sufficiently powerful to propel cars at 150 miles per hour."

Not the least singular personage connected with the company is Thomas Wilkinson, the President. Pennington says Wilkinson was for twenty years an "agent" for the British Government in the Island of Madagascar, where he amassed a fortune of $2,000,000. Pennington claimed that $1,200,000 of this was invested in the electric railroad.

C. E. Bleyer of the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railroad, speaking of the scheme, said: "It is another of Pennington's Arabian Nights enterprises. He is a glib, voluble fellow and a very smooth talker. Yet his reputation is worn so thin that I am much astonished at his finding investors. I never heard of the road until I was told it had failed. It does not affect our enterprise any. We have thirty miles of road graded, and a large balance in the bank and we don't owe any one a cent. Such schemes as this, however, bring every legitimate electric enterprise into disrepute.

"John Meredith is the only electric road builder who has approached the Lake Street people regarding a terminal. His road was projected from Aurora to Chicago, but fell through when he failed to get an entrance into the city. None of the stockholders in our company invested in Pennington's scheme."

ACTRESS, DOG, AND DOG CATCHERS.

The Combination Created a Sensation in Bath Beach Last Evening.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Barrett, an actress, who is known on the New-York stage as Lizzie Sloane; her fox terrier, three dog catchers, and an excited populace were actors in a performance here to-night, which resulted in a fainting fit on the part of Mrs. Barrett and an expulsion of dog catchers from this place.

Mrs. Barrett is passing the Summer in a Cropsey Avenue cottage. For the purpose of meeting a friend, whom she expected to arrive on an evening train, she strolled toward the station with only her little canine pet for company. The dog was carried in her arms.

When near the station, a burly dog catcher suddenly grabbed the animal and tore it from the arms of its screaming mistress. He hurried to a wagon which was in an adjoining street, and sprang into his wagon. His two companions immediately whipped up the horses, but Mrs. Barrett's cries had attracted attention, and before the dog catchers had gone a block, the wagon was surrounded by a crowd of indignant citizens. Mrs. Barrett, who had been clinging to the wagon, fainted.

The abductors of the terrier were dragged from the wagon and the vehicle was wrecked. Then, to make the job complete, the dog catchers were run out of town, followed by a jeering, hooting crowd. Their names could not be ascertained, but it was said they came from Fort Hamilton.

Mrs. Barrett was carried to Furnell's Hotel, where a physician attended her. When she had been revived, her dog was restored to her and she was escorted in triumph to her cottage.

CHURCH BURNERS IN DOVER.

An Insane Attempt at Incendiarism Defeated Mainly by Good Luck.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 21.—There was a concerted effort Saturday night to burn the churches of this city. The Belknap Church was set on fire back of the door at 9:30 and again in the tower at 12:30, and although the firemen worked hard and confined the fire there the church was greatly damaged. At 2:45 fire was discovered in the cellar of the First Parish Church, which was extinguished without damage. On Sunday it was discovered that boxes of brushwood had been piled in the doorway of the Advent Church and fired, but the fire went out. It was also discovered that rubbish had been piled beside St. John's Methodist Church, but had not been fired.

People living near the Broadway Baptist Church saw a man getting in the window and gave the alarm, when he ran away. Assistant Engineer Webster found a pile of rubbish in the Central Avenue Baptist Church cellar and ordered it removed. It is believed that it was piled there by the persons who set the other fires. This morning Mr. Webster found the door of St. John's Methodist Church open and a lot of stuff piled up in the cellar, while the stairs were saturated with oil. All these fires and attempts have the characteristics of the fire in Cunningham's store three weeks ago.

Mayor Foss will call the City Government together to offer a reward and Chief Engineer Varney will have an investigation. Several specials have been added to the police force to watch church and school house property, while banks and churches have special watchmen to-night.

Damage by the Storm at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The northeaster which raged through the night has subsided. At high tide to-day the waves dashed over the beach promenade. The heavy sea cut away the beach in several places. The old fishing pier was badly wrecked by the continuous pounding it received from the heavy breakers.

Founder Bradley was compelled to put a gang of men at work removing the heavy timber and loose piling, in order to prevent the new pier from being damaged by the floating débris.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair

Via the West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Aug. 23. See full particulars under "Excursions."—Adv.

SILVER MEN LOSING GROUND

SENTIMENT GROWING FAST IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL.

The Contest Practically Given Up in the House—Its Hopes in the Senate Rest on a Slender Foundation—The Silver Cause Weakened by Mr. Voorhees's Change of Front—A Great Speech Expected from the Indiana Senator Today—An Able Address by Mr. Morrill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—One indication of the change of sentiment regarding the attempt to repeal the purchasing provision of the Sherman law is the increasing talk in Washington about an early adjournment of the extraordinary session. A fortnight ago it was difficult to find a man who believed that the session would come to an end before the day for the beginning of the regular meeting of Congress. Now the opinion is expressed that another month will see Senators and Representatives hurrying away to catch the broken threads of their vacations. This may be idle talk, but it is accepted for truth by many people.

There can be no question that the advocates of silver are very much dissatisfied over the outlook. They have practically given up the fight in the House, and their hopes, such as they are, are centred upon the Senate. Recent developments in that body show that the anti-repeal people have very slender reed to lean upon.

The change of front of Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) has weakened the free-coinage cause immeasurably. While retaining his views regarding the coinage of both gold and silver, Mr. Voorhees takes the ground that the pressing need at this time is the repeal of the bullion-purchase clause of the Sherman law, and that no other action the Senate can take will produce as good an effect upon the country. He will address the Senate to-morrow in support of the bill recently reported by the majority of the Finance Committee, which calls for the unconditional repeal of the obnoxious clause.

Mr. Voorhees has spent some time in preparing his speech, and it is expected that he will make a strong presentment from the repeal standpoint. He will read to the Senate the letter sent to him by Secretary Carlisle, in which the assertion is made that, to carry out the provisions of Senator Vest's Free-Coinage bill, the Government would be put to an expense of between $112,000,000 and $113,000,000. This letter has already produced the effect Mr. Carlisle had in contemplation when he wrote it. To-day it has been the chief topic of conversation at the Capitol. Senators and Representatives have been impressed by it. The question of the cost to the country implied in the coinage of silver at an altered ratio appears not to have entered into the calculations of Mr. Vest and those who have adopted his scheme as the one certain to restore prosperity to the country. It is one thing to theorize and another to present a plain business pro position. From a purely business standpoint Mr. Vest's plan does not reflect creditably upon his sagacity.

That the cause of unconditional repeal is making rapid advancement in the Senate is plain to all careful observers. The remarks of the few Senators who are thoroughly committed to silver show that they fear the outcome of the struggle. Senators who a few days ago were considered as likely to vote against repeal now do not hesitate to say that they will not sanction any movement designed to prevent an expression of the Senate upon the question. One Western Senator, who does not wish his name to appear in connection with the statement, said this evening that if the repeal proposition came squarely before the Senate he would vote in the affirmative.

The *Star*, which has lately given hope to the silver men, says to-night that "it may be said that the situation, from the point of view of the advocates of repeal, has improved in the Senate, yet it may not be said that the chances are favorable to unconditional repeal." The writer of the *Star* article is evidently hoping against hope.

There is every indication that in a comparatively short time the opposition to unconditional repeal in the Senate will be narrowed down to a few men, most of whom can now be named. The sole hope of these men is in filibustering, and this is no time and the people are in no humor for filibustering. About the time their tactics become tiresome to the public, it is not unlikely that they will be treated to a surprise. Filibustering against the wishes of the country is vastly different from filibustering to save the country from an evil like the Force bill.

The friends of the repeal bill are becoming warm in their praises of Senator Gorman and Senator Voorhees. Senator Gorman has been unfortunately misunderstood, and he has kept on with the difficult task he has assumed of managing the repeal bill without regard to the criticisms that have been directed against him, and has shown a capacity for delicate mastery of the situation equal to any of his former political efforts. Possibly, if he had been less discreet, he would have long ago invited the confidence of anxious New-York men, but he might have failed, for that very reason, in the substantial gain for the repeal bill that he has unquestionably secured. When the repeal is accomplished much of the credit for its success in the Senate will be due to Mr. Gorman, and it will be well enough for the business men of New-York, who like to know who are their friends, to bear in mind that the Maryland Senator appreciated their

the act of 1890 without a satisfactory substitute, he said that the only satisfactory substitute indicated by them—free coinage—was the very measure most feared by the country, as it would bring with it the single silver standard. The coin would then be legal tender, but would be by no means a measure of value. No man outside of an insane asylum would receive the silver coins of Mexico, India, or Peru for more than their weight value in bullion.

After quoting a statement of the great diminution in the cost of producing silver of late years, Mr. Morrill said that beyond doubt that cheaper cost had had the natural effect of reducing the value of silver, and that if by any means the product were now to be considerably increased an equal or greater reduction in value would follow. There had been, he said, from 1878 to 1893 some 420,000,000 silver dollars coined, with a difference between their face value and their present market value of $176,000,000, a depreciation of over 40 per cent.

The stock of bullion and silver dollars now on hand, if placed in the hands of a receiver, would exhibit a melancholy loss. The delusive efforts, made by all the power and prestige of the National Government, to enhance the value of silver showed that the universal law of supply and demand was still invincible and could not be set aside even by the dynamics of legal-tender laws. Every milestone along the dreary track of those unsuccessful experiments marked a step downward in the depreciation of silver. Foreign nations would not be persuaded to adopt any measure of relief in favor of silver by the fact that it might afford some relief to the United States, but they would do much for their own relief.

America could be a competitor with the great powers of Europe for gold, and by far one of the strongest competitors, as it was a producer of gold as well as of silver, and could use both only for all the beatitudes of peace and for prosperous commerce. By the great cost of large armies and greater loss of labor in domestic industries, European nations were really crippling their financial resources, while our small army and our peace-loving habits relieved our people from such excessive burdens, and would surely in the end give us the primacy in financial power. A repeal of the silver-purchasing clause in the act of 1890 would give us a practical force, so long manifestly disregarded, in the final determination of the silver problem, and Europe, after all, to provide for its coming financial necessities, was most likely to reach the conclusion that silver should not remain obsolete and useless only as a commodity.

The Senator could not, however, favor bimetallism without an increase of silver in silver coinage, as without an increase it would be impossible to maintain any parity between gold and silver, even with the co-operation of many nations. Nor could the Senator favor the free coinage of silver by the United States alone were the ratio between the two metals to be advanced from 16 to 25 to 1 or even to 26 to 1 for the reason that the present colossal output of silver could not be annually absorbed by any single nation, and a preposterous attempt to absorb part might be a ruinous drain from the Governor of Colorado, but would provoke the ridicule of the commercial world, and inexorably cause its further depreciation.

No remedy would have a prosperous ending which did not squarely and fully recognize the existing extraordinary magnitude of the amount of silver which must be furnished with a new market. If the United States should benefit by assume the burden of a monopoly of silver, that fact might induce France and other nations also to join the gold monometallists of Europe. There was now little of the necessaries of life for which the United States was dependent on other countries, as cotton, petroleum, and provisions could not be so readily or satisfactorily obtained elsewhere than in the United States. There was, therefore, no possibility of circumstances that could deprive this country of its large and natural share of the world's gold, unless by free coinage it went directly to the silver standard, or unless the revenue laws were so framed as to make the imports exceed the exports permanently—and that was a risk which no political party would take.

With a sound currency foreign gold capital would flow into our country by millions for investment, but with any cheap or uncertain standard of money panics would be an every-day occurrence and foreign capital would stand aloof, and foreign creditors would demand a prompt return of all investments.

"I well understand," Mr. Morrill continued, "that it will be necessary to enlist in any international agreement a considerable number of nations that will each take their just proportion of the present enormous annual production of silver, or it must necessarily be a failure. Nevertheless, an international agreement is the best hope of a permanent resuscitation of silver, and after proper national action here on our part the chances of resuscitation will be greatly multiplied. Other nations will have an equal, if not greater, responsibility.

"It may be called a bitter remedy to stop purchasing silver, but without it the case is hopeless. If in all the world we are now the only purchaser of silver, to cease from it might temporarily depress its price, but to open our mints to its free coinage would permanently cheapen its value, as its solitary accumulation in our hands has already sufficiently demonstrated. In the language of Burke, 'a wise and salutary neglect' is the highest service we can now render to silver.

"The crucial test is whether we are or are not to drop from the bimetallic standard of gold and silver, maintained on a parity, to the dangerously crippled standard of silver only and thereby limit to an inferior currency the foremost business nation of the world.

"The grave responsibility rests upon a Democratic Administration now in full control of both branches of Congress, as well as of the executive department. No Government can be sustained which does not fulfill its pledges in good faith. The public debt, National and State, and all other contracts, by our recorded pledges, are payable in legal tender on a parity with gold. The honor of the country may be in peril.

"Whatever policy will relieve the public distress will be my policy. Whatever party favors the public credit will have my favor. Whatever measures support public honor will have my support."

REPEAL IN THE HOUSE.

The Argument Continued with a Strong Speech by Mr. Bartlett.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—After the reading of the Journal, in the House to-day, Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) took the floor in support of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He referred to the Chicago platform and to the interpretation placed upon it by various Democrats. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sibley) had referred to the Saviour of mankind as the first Democrat, and had taken the utterances of the Saviour as his platform; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) had taken Grover Cleveland as his platform and had gone around his district singing at the top of his voice, "Oh! isn't he a dandy!"

Mr. Powers went on to argue that the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill was vicious in principle and dangerous in application. If free coinage were adopted the goldbugs could corner the market just as easily as they could to-day. It did not do merely to say that the Republican Party was responsible for it, the only solution of the problem was at once to suspend the coinage of silver, which the world had discarded, until we could bring the world to its senses. Then the nations of the world would come to recognize that there was not enough gold in the world to act as currency, and they would come to a bimetallic basis.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.,) opposed the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause, and Mr. Cooper (Dem., Ind.,) spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver.

and Mr. Alexander (Dem., N. C.,) advocated free silver coinage.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.,) opposed free coinage and advocated the Wilson bill. He called attention to the fact that, when the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted, the fight was upon the question whether the ratio should be 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1. Now the silver men did not seem to care whether the ratio should be 16 or 20.

Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.,) said that he in his canvass had opposed the free coinage of silver. The furthest that he would go was the coinage of the American product. He believed that the voice of the laboring mass of his State was not for free coinage, but simply for the increase of the circulation of the country; he was not in favor of an increase of the currency that did not increase it with sound and good money.

At the evening session Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) addressed the House in opposition to the Wilson bill and in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The chief speech of the evening was made by Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) who spoke in substance as follows:

"In my opinion, to follow the adjectives used in the Constitution, it is not only most expedient, but vitally necessary, to repeal at once and without compromise, without condition, without bargain or compact, the clause ordering the purchase of silver bullion, and I regard the amendments providing for the free coinage of silver at various ratios from sixteen to one to twenty to one as remedies more fatal than the disease, like deadly poison given to hasten the moribund patient to his death.

"I represent a district containing within its limits all the great Exchanges, stock, consolidated, produce, cotton, coffee, real estate, and maritime, and that famous street which is the object of almost daily attack upon this floor. I assert that the animadversions and attacks made upon the financial centre of this country spring from unthinking and unintelligent prejudice, and are based upon a defiance of the elementary principles of political economy and an entire misapprehension of the relations of capital and labor. Bankers and brokers, merchants and clerks, mechanics and farmers, sailors, and the longshoremen and laborers on the docks, all, irrespective of party, urge the repeal of the Sherman act.

"The gentleman from Colorado, (Mr. Pence,) who opened the debate on the free-silver side, said: 'When this vote comes, two weeks from now, you will find the Eastern Democrats and the Eastern Republicans standing together.' His prophesy was only half correct. For you will find all the men from North, South, East, and West who believe in honest money and the honest payment of debts united in this battle for the right. It is an issue of patriotism, and every man who loves his home and country and the Constitution of his fathers should hasten by his vote to check the tide of impending ruin. The gentleman from Colorado said that the dwellers in the mining States went West under the protection of the law that had been upon our books since the days of Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson. The gentleman, it would seem, supposed that the act of 1792 remained in force till 1873, and he overlooked the act of 1834. The invocation of the names of our Revolutionary patriots is as out of place as the constant allusion to the dollar of the daddies.

"He had forgotten, too, that the framers of the Federal Constitution were hard money men. The power given to Congress in the great written instrument of 1787 to coin money, means, as I interpret it, the power to coin honest money—money which will stand the test of the melting pot, money which is worth as much after it is melted into bullion as its face value stamped upon the coin represented it to be worth. The words 'to coin money' were not intended to grant the right to coin silver dollars worth 53 cents in silver, supplemented by 50 cents of fiat money.

"Without an international agreement bimetallism becomes simply silver monometallism, and, believing such international agreement impossible, I am in favor of a single standard of value, and that standard low. I believe that there can be but one universal measure of value, but one ultimate medium of exchange. The commercial price and the coinage value of the standard metal must coincide, and gold fulfills that test. Gold is a proper standard by reason of its intrinsic value and its light proportionate bulk. It is, as Andrew Jackson said in one of his messages, 'both sound and portable.' But silver, on the other hand, is so cumbersome and bulky that the people do not handle it and do not use it for large payments, and because of its constant fluctuation and enormous overproduction it is no longer fitted to be a measure of value at any ratio, be it 27 to 1, 28 to 1, or even 33 to 1. Our people have no use for heavy silver coins, as is shown by the fact that only $6,000,000 of silver dollars are in circulation, while 313,000,000 of silver dollars lie untouched in the vaults of the Treasury.

"The proposition to coin silver dollars at the ratio of 20 to 1 is untenable. It is no more right to call 70 cents 100 cents than it is to call 50 cents 100 cents—the dishonesty and deception are there in both cases—there is but a slight difference in the grade of the offense.

"What would happen upon the passage of a free-coinage act? We should lose all our gold at once. The $187,000,000 in gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury would be immediately drawn out and gold payments would be stopped. Many, if not all, the banks in the country would suspend payment. All our securities held abroad would come tumbling back. Every one would rush in panic-stricken haste to exchange silver for gold. Coined silver would be poured in from India, where $1,500,000,000 have just been turned loose from Mexico, where it has already dealt its paralyzing blow, and the uncoined silver would pour in from every country from the civilized or semi-civilized world. We should be compelled to buy gold to settle our balances, as we did during the civil war, and instead of having lost forty or fifty millions of dollars within three years, we should lose hundreds of millions of dollars within a few weeks. The silver men would destroy at one fell blow all our present system of finance, and they have no other scheme to present beyond the free coinage of silver.

"The relations of capital and labor are misunderstood by some of these gentlemen. Capital and labor are not antagonistic. They are supplementary, the one to the other, for without the co-operation of both nothing can be achieved. All industry is limited by capital, and without the new investment of capital, there can be no increase of industry. When we reflect that Colorado last year produced $31,000,000 of silver out of the total product in the United States of $74,989,000, we can understand why the Governor of that State desires that his horse should wade in blood and why a clergymen at Aspen the other day impiously announced that the silver men were on the side of God, although it is a marvelous creed which asserts that the All Wise Creator is in favor of any but the highest standard of intrinsic worth.

"I apprehend that no legislation can at once restore the country to complete prosperity, but as the causes of the money famine which now afflicts the land are, first, the withdrawal of confidence, and, second, the hoarding of money consequent upon such failure of confidence, it is clear that any measure which restores confidence will bring forth all the money we need, and such a measure is that introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia repealing absolutely the silver-purchasing clause.

"Let the Sherman law be repealed and coin no more silver except as subsidiary coin, at least no more for the present. Our circulation per capita is $24.02, which is sufficient and nearly twice as great as in 1860. In gold and silver, in paper representatives of gold and silver, such as certificates and Treasury notes—and in national bank notes we have a circulation of $1,611,000,000, and as 95 per cent, of our business is done with checks and drafts and notes, we need in reality no largely increased volume of money. Repeal the law, and gold will pour in from Europe, confidence both at home and abroad will be renewed, money in hoard will come forth, and foreign capital once more will seek investment on our shores.

"At an appropriate season I should favor, Mr. Speaker, the bill introduced by the Senator from Indiana authorizing national banks to issue circulating notes up to the par value of their bonds deposited, and I can see no objection to a law permitting the issue of notes equal in amount to the Controller of the Currency to any who shall deposit United States bonds—thus giving direct relief in time of stringency without the necessity of applying to a bank.

Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.,) argued that the Sherman bill had little to do with the present stagnation of business, but that it was attributable primarily to the tariff. This fight, he said, was not one between the East and the West; it was a fight between the creditor and the debtor classes. He liked the East, but the people of the South would not forsake their own interests in order to benefit the East or the West. In 1897 the Democrats would come here with a Democratic President, a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate, and it would take the free coinage of silver home with it. [Applause.]

The House then, at 11:10, adjourned.

Representatives Wilson, Cockran, and Reed will speak on Saturday. Mr. Wilson has been allotted three hours, of which he will give Cockran an hour and a half and Reed an hour. This will be a day for general debate.

HURT IN WASHINGTON STREETS.

Representative Shell the Third Sufferer from an Accident in a Few Months.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The cable line here claimed its third victim from among the members of Congress to-night.

A few months ago Representative Hooker of Mississippi was thrown from a cable car and injured so seriously that he was confined to a hospital for many weeks. About ten days ago Representative Oates of Alabama was similarly injured and is still suffering from concussion of the brain.

Representative George W. Shell of South Carolina was knocked down and trundled along the fender of a cable car for some distance. He was badly cut about the head and bruised as well, but will probably soon recover.

From the tone of the comment among Representatives to-night it would appear that some legislation is likely to follow to require the cable road to observe proper precautions to preserve life and limb.

E. M. Donaldson a Fugitive.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—E. M. Donaldson, President of the Marion (Kan.) First National Bank and President of the Union Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, is badly wanted by the United States officers and also by people here. He is an embezzler in a large amount and is believed to be in Mexico.

Last Tuesday, Bank Examiner Lattimer, suspecting the condition of the First National Bank, made a trip to Marion to investigate matters. Hearing of Mr. Lattimer's arrival, Donaldson departed and has not been seen since.

The Examiner closed the bank, and to-day instructed Henry Woltman, his attorney, to file attachments against George D. Galbraith, Special Bank Examiner in charge of the National Bank of Kansas City, the National Bank of Commerce, and the American National Bank, all of this city, to protect the interests of the Marion Bank.

Ex-Teller Fardon Again in Jail.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The examination of Abram Fardon, ex-paying teller of the First National Bank, who is accused of stealing $10,650 from the reserve fund of the bank, was begun to-day before United States Circuit Court Commissioner Van Hovenberg.

The prosecution undertook to account for the shortage by showing that Fardon, in order to help along the Butler Silk Manufacturing Company, with which he was connected, abstracted funds from the bank, and also that he, on several occasions, made false certifications.

Fardon was recommitted to the county jail this evening, his bondsmen having surrendered him.

Gov. Stone Thinks Well of It.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21.—Gov. Stone has just passed here on his way East, and will reach Jefferson City to-morrow. Speaking of a request that he call a convention of the Western and Southern States; he said that he would be glad to do anything that was "essential and proper for the well-being of the South and West."

"Such a convention," said the Governor, "for the consideration of questions affecting particularly these two sections, without reference to the East, might result beneficially."

CHOSEN BY SPEAKER CRISP

COMMITTEES WHICH WILL HELP THE ADMINISTRATION.

Selections Which Will Gratify the Country and Not Embarrass the Party—Radical Changes in the Failure to Place Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman on the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees Respectively—Make-Up of the Important Committees—New-York's Share.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Speaker Crisp submitted his list of House committees to-day, and it will be gratifying to the country as an indication of the determination of the Speaker, in so far as he can direct it, that this House shall be the ally of the Administration it was elected with and to support. While it will cause some disappointment to individuals, it may be admitted that it was hoped it would, and if the Speaker had not met the expectation that he would make changes, regardless of personal ambitions and preferences, he would have embarrassed the House and his party at a time when it cannot afford to invite additional embarrassments.

There are few surprises in the committee lists. Nearly half of the committees have the same Chairmen they had in the last Congress. As the membership of the House has been changed by the defeat or disappearance without contest of some of the old members, it has been found convenient in several cases to promote the men nearest in order according to the custom. The radical changes were those effected by the failure to name Mr. Springer as the head of the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. Holman for Chairman of Appropriations. Last November the chief interest in the make-up of the new committees would have been in the composition of the Ways and Means.

The first committee looked at was that on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. As assumed by the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the beginning of the talk about the position of Mr. Bland, he has been retained at the head of the committee. With him are Tracey, (New-York,) Kilgore, (Texas,) Epes, (Virginia,) Stone, (Kentucky,) Allen, (Miss.,) Bankhead, (Ala.,) Rayner, (Md.,) Harter, (Ohio,) and Coffeen, (Wyoming,) Democrats, and McKeighan, (Neb.,) C. W. Stone, (Penn.,) Johnson, (N. D.,) Dingley, (Me.,) Sweet, (Idaho,) Hager, (Iowa,) Aldrich, (Ill.,) and Rawlings, (Utah,) make up the rest. Coffeen and McKeighan are sometimes Democrats and sometimes Populists. The addition of Harter and Dingley strengthened the committee greatly. Bland, Kilgore, and Epes were on the committee in the last House and with McKeighan, (Populist,) Coffeen, (Democrat,) and Sweet, (Republican, Idaho,) would be silver men under ordinary conditions, as would Allen of Mississippi. But Tracey, Rayner, Harter, Stone, (Pennsylvania,) Johnson, (North Dakota,) Dingley, (Maine,) Hager, (Iowa,) and Aldrich (Illinois) are sound money men. Rawlings of Utah, whose name is added to the committee, does not vote in the committee.

The Administration people are now working out a majority of one or two for sound money, if the majority is needed, although the committee to look at is a silver one, with Allen or Mississippi and Kilgore of Texas voting for silver. It is not so tough a committee to contemplate as the last, when there have been the Chairman two years ago, when the places were given to Mr. Blount. Very considerately the Speaker has kept the committee free from men who would be ridiculous and has put upon it some of the best men in the House, including Fitch of New-York, and Rayner of Maryland. He has also done an extremely graceful act in putting upon that important committee Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts. It is not often that a new member can get a place on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and there is usually more than an ample supply of men who have seen service as Consuls or Ministers who want to take up the business of the House with which they are most familiar.

Including the Committees on Rules, Mileage, and Accounts, already named, the Chairmanships of the committees are distributed by sections as follows:

Southern.—Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 4; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 3; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 2—31.

Western—Illinois, 4; Indiana, 3; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 2—12.

Eastern and Middle—Connecticut, 1; New-Jersey, 2; New-York, 5; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 1—11.

New-York gets the Chairman of five committees: Naval Affairs, (Cummings,) Expenditures in the Department of Justice, (Dunphy,) Library, (Fellows,) Elections of President and Vice President, (Fitch,) Patents, (Covert.)

That furnishes Mr. Cummings with a field of work that will be perfectly congenial, one with which he is familiar, and one in which he will be able to assist the Secretary of the Navy, win fame, and add efficiency to the naval service.

Mr. Dunphy and Mr. Fellows will have a committee room. Mr. Fitch will be in a position, when the time comes, from which to pay his addresses to John I. Davenport and the Davenport mysteries and mischiefs at election times. The Patent Committee is one in which Covert can acquire credit for amending some of the patent laws that need patching up to interfere with a lot of patentees.

The New-York Democrats are all provided for as Chairmen and members of committees. Of the Democrats, Bartlett has a place on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce; Campbell has a place on Public Buildings and Grounds and on Claims, the latter particularly to his liking; Claney on Naval Affairs and on Expenditures in the Navy Department; Cockran on Ways and Means, and nothing else; Coombs, on Appropriations; Covert, on Expenditures in the State Department and on Patents; Cummings, on Naval Affairs, and on Expenditures on Public Buildings; Dunphy, on Post Offices, and on Expenditures in the Department of Justice; Fellows, on Library and the Judiciary; Fitch, on Foreign Affairs and Election of President and Vice President; Graham, Invalid Pensions, and Ventilation and Acoustics; Haines, Expenditures in the Post Office Department, Education, and Militia; Hendrix, Expenditures in the Treasury Department and Pacific Railroads; Lockwood, on Elections and on Pacific Railroads; Magner, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Lands, Revision of the Laws; Ryan, Railways and Canals, Labor; Schermerhorn, Agriculture; Sickles, Military Affairs, Expenditures in the War Department; Tracey, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Levees of the Mississippi; Warner, Banking and Currency, Manufactures.

The Republicans are placed as follows: Belden, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Chickering, Railways and Canals and Manufactures; Curtis, Military Affairs, Election of President and Vice President; Daniels, Elections and Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Gillette, Expenditures on Public Buildings, Immigration and Naturalization; Hooker, Rivers and Harbors; Lefever, Territories; Marvin, Private Land Claims; Payne, Ways and Means and Expenditures in the Department of Justice; Ray, Judiciary, Levees of the Mississippi; Van Voorhis, Foreign Affairs; Wadsworth, Naval Affairs, Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

The provision made for the New-Jersey members is, for the Democrats; English—On Private Land Claims and Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Dunn—Expenditures on Public Buildings, Labor; Fielder—Invalid Pensions; Cornish—Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Manufactures; Geissenhainer—Naval Affairs, and Immigration and Naturalization; Cadmus—Public Buildings and Grounds. Of the Republicans, Gardner has Post-Offices and Labor; Loudenslager, Expenditures in the War Department and Pensions.

Of the Connecticut Democrats, Sperry has second place on Banking and Currency and a place on Levees of the Mississippi; Pigott, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; De Forrest, Patents. The Republican places are for Russell on Banking and Currency and Civil Service.

Rhode Island has a Chairmanship for Paine at the head of Manufactures. Latham is on Military Affairs and Patents.

Mr. Springer Is Surprised, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—When asked for a statement as to the reasons which impelled the Speaker to depose him from the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Springer said:

"To say that I am surprised at my deposition from the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency is only a feeble expression of the truth. I have had no intimation from the Speaker whatever as to his failure to reappoint or as to his intention to make me Chairman of the other committee.

"I go from the work to which I have given the best study of my life to a committee to the business of which I have given but little attention heretofore.

"I know nothing of the motives of the Speaker or of the object that he had in view. He has assured me that he desired to do that which he thought was best for the country and the Democratic Party. I hope he is not mistaken, but opinions may differ. I do not care to make a further statement at this time."

For List of the Committees See Page 9.

HASTY WEDDING BROKEN OFF.

The Prospective Groom Lost a Rich Widow and Was Sent to Jail.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 21.—A hasty wedding was suddenly broken off in Hoboken last night, and the bridegroom is now in the county jail for manifesting his disappointment too vigorously.

Annie Wildenor of 63 Garden Street, that city, was left a widow about a year ago. She had one child. She also had a house and lot and some money in bank, and being comely withal, received several offers of marriage. These she declined, saying her period of mourning was not over. Two weeks ago she met William Schutzer at a picnic. He and the widow fell in love with each other. He told her he was a bookkeeper, and was earning $25 a week, notwithstanding the stringency in the money market.

They became engaged before the week ended, and the marriage was set for last night at 9 o'clock. The house was crowded with guests, the wedding feast was spread, and Pastor Freund waited to tie the knot. But Schutzer did not arrive until 9:30.

In the meanwhile, Mrs. Wildenor wondered what delayed him, and one of the guests suggested that he was at work. The bride said bookkeepers did not work Sunday nights, and the guest replied that Schutzer was not a bookkeeper, but a longshoreman, and that he worked on the Bremen steamship docks for $8 a week. Mrs. Wildenor met this statement by fainting.

Schutzer appeared in time to witness her revival, and was received with scorn. He did not deny that he was a "longshoreman, but asked permission to explain. Mrs. Wildenor refused to listen to him, and ordered him out of the house. He refused to go, and threatened to drive out the guests instead.

Officers were called and he resisted so vigorously that three were needed to remove him to the station house. This morning Recorder McDonough sent Schutzer to the county jail for thirty days.

WATCHING A CAPE COD STORM.

Bad Weather at Buzzard's Bay Kept the President Indoors.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 21.—Cape Cod experienced to-day a genuine northeaster. The storm set in just before midnight yesterday and continued through the day. The rain fell in torrents all day and the wind blew a regular gale. Considerable damage was done along the shores. With the exception of the yacht Volunteer which ran ashore near Wood's Holl, no other vessels have as yet been reported in distress. The fish traps were considerably damaged and the high tides also made havoc. The loss of fruit, principally apples and pears, is large.

The President, though confined to Gray Gables all day, saw to-day a full-fledged Cape Cod storm in its fury. The scene about Gray Gables was wild in the extreme, for its situation is such as to command a full sweep of the sea. The storm was too severe for him to venture out, and he remained in his comfortable quarters with his family and friends who are visiting there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President and Mrs. Cleveland, it is understood, will return to the White House the last days of this month. The work which has been in progress about the mansion for some weeks past has been nearly completed, and excepting the Red Parlor the house will be in perfect trim for the return of the family.

The Red Room will not be finished until about the middle of September.

Longshoremen on Strike.

The longshoremen on the piers of the Mallory, Ward, and Clyde Lines in South Street struck yesterday against a reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages. About a thousand men went out, and, although they were not organized, they acted with unanimity.

The Ward Line strikers numbered 600. Those who had been working on the steamer Saratoga would not return to work, and even the coal passers went out on strike in sympathy with the longshoremen. The Saratoga is to sail to-day, and as she carries the mails and has to sail on time the men felt confident that they would win.

The steamer Rio Grande of the Mallory Line is to sail to-morrow, and the steamers State of Texas and Lampasas are due to-day. The strikers say that the company cannot get men at reduced wages to work on them.

The steamer San Diego of the Clyde Line was loading at Pier 15 when the men struck. She is to sail to-day.

Bernard Cravitz's Body Recovered.

The body of Bernard Cravitz, the seven-year-old boy of 7 Norfolk Street, who was drowned off Pier 47 East River, Friday night, was found floating in the river near the Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Cravitz was, with his sister Lena and her lover, Max Freeman, on a barge. Bernard fell asleep. When the party started for home Bernard was still drowsy, and he fell between the barge and the dock. His sister and her companion cried for help, and John Cashman of Fire Insurance Patrol No. 1 and Policeman John J. Lawton of the Seventh Precinct responded.

Cashman jumped into the water, but in trying to save the boy nearly lost his own life. Seeing Cashman's danger, Lawton sprang in and rescued him, but the boy was drowned.

Mr. Platt Mortgages His Property.

Richard Goldman Platt, the Calumet clubman from whom "Countess" Marie Willard wants $50,000 for alleged breach of promise, has within the last few days been heavily mortgaging his property to his mother, Marie Platt.

The records in the Register's Office show that on Saturday five mortgages, aggregating $34,000, were entered. One was on his handsome residence at 302 West Eighty-fifth Street, where he lived until a few weeks ago, when he went to his mother's, at 90 Lexington Avenue.

Fractured His Wife's Skull.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon Joseph Myer of 315 East Sixty-first Street brutally assaulted his wife. Her skull was fractured and she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in a critical condition. Myer was put under arrest to await the result of his wife's injuries.

MEMORIAL DAY IN CHINATOWN

SEMI-ANNUAL FEAST FOR THE SPIRITS OF THE DEAD.

Chinese Gather from All Parts of the Town to Do Honor to Departed Relatives and to Bury Lee Ping—Food in Great Quantities Placed on Graves in Cyprus Hills and Evergreen Cemetery—Joss Sticks and Paper Burned About the Mounds—Lee Ping's Wife Insists on Novel Funeral Ceremonies.

It was Memorial Day in Chinatown yesterday, and Mott and Pell Streets and the adjacent small thoroughfares were crowded all day long with Chinamen full of excitement.

Twice each year the Chinamen devote themselves to the good work of feeding the returned spirits of their departed brethren. When engaged in this duty the Chinamen allow their laundry business to remain idle. Yesterday pigs were roasted by the dozen and chickens by the score, and joss sticks without number were burned.

Besides attending to the wants of returned spirits, the Chinamen were called upon to say farewell to the earthly form of Lee Ping, an interpreter, who died from the effects of an operation performed on Friday in the New-York Hospital. His funeral was perhaps the largest that Mott Street has witnessed.

Early in the day parties of Chinamen began to arrive in the neighborhood of Mott Street from all parts of the city. They were equipped with bundles of candles, paper, and packages containing a varied assortment of green groceries. The groceries were to feed the spirits of the departed, which are supposed to return semi-annually for the purpose of partaking of whatever their relations may have to offer in the way of food. The largest Chinese restaurant in the colony, at 11 Mott Street, had been busy preparing throughout the night. Over a dozen enormous hogs had been roasted whole, and were laid out on trays, done to a degree of browness which made the denizens of the Chinese quarter anxious to feast upon the meats themselves. But they allowed the five wagonloads of food for the returned spirits to depart for Evergreen and Cypress Hills, where the food was laid upon the graves of Chinamen.

About noon the long line of hacks which had blocked the streets began to move in a steady stream toward the ferries and the bridge. Evergreen Cemetery was the objective of most of the Chinamen, but many went to Cypress Hills.

In Evergreen Cemetery is the largest collection of the graves of Chinamen. Thither the greater number of pigs, chickens, papers, and bundles of joss sticks were conveyed. The paper was burned over the graves and the air was filled with much smoke. This ceremony, according to one of the participants, was to bewilder "Moki," the Satanic Majesty of the Chinese. All around the graves joss sticks were also burned, and the incense from them filled the air.

The pigs were laid upon the graves, and around them were grouped candles and joss sticks. Then a collection of paper, doughnuts, green apples, rice, and tea cups of gin were grouped around the mounds. When all was arranged and the candles and joss sticks lighted, the Chinamen arranged themselves in front of the graves and bowed low with clasped hands, and in some instances prostrated themselves before the fires.

When a reasonable time had elapsed and the spirit was supposed to have satisfied itself, that part of the collection which could not well be burned was taken to the wagons and brought back to New-York. Many of the Chinese returned with the wagons to New-York, but a large number went over to Cypress Hills to witness the burial of Lee Ping.

The house at 11 Mott Street is a Chinese tenement. It is filled by men, women, and children of many kinds and conditions. On the second floor is a Chinese restaurant. Lee Ping lived on the fourth floor. His funeral yesterday was a remarkable one—because it was so large and because it was a departure from the ordinary Chinese funeral. There was a combination of American and Chinese customs. This was due to the fact that Lee Ping's wife is an Irish-American girl.

Who Mrs. Lee Ping was before she married her husband would be hard to say. The women of Chinatown have a remarkable faculty for forgetting their identities before they went to live amidst their present surroundings. Nobody in Chinatown ever knows, or if they do he will not tell. Mrs. Lee Ping, however, preserved some of the traditions of her youth and insisted on having a "wake." The "wake," or celebration in Chinatown, lasted several nights. The rest of the funeral arrangements were marked by both Chinese and American customs.

The room in which the coffin rested was draped on one side in black and on the other hung rich boards covered with Chinese inscriptions in black letters. At the head of the coffin stood a collection of candles and bunches of flowers. At the foot were burning joss sticks and a collection of food was near by. Mrs. Lee Ping's friends grouped themselves on one side of the room, which was draped in black, while the friends of the dead man ranged on the other side where the inscriptions were. Some of the women smoked cigarettes and several of the Chinamen smoked pipes.

Friends of the dead man came in from time to time and left offerings in the shape of food and candles. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There was no ceremony at the house. At the grave the ceremonies were precisely the same as took place at the other graves, where the spirits were supposed to return, with the exception that all of Lee Ping's clothes and most of his effects were burned in a furnace.

There were at least 200 mourners, and half of them were Americans. Lee Ping was a member of Tom Lee, the "ex-Sheriff" of Chinatown, and he was very popular in the community.

Ex-Mayor Gleason a Preferred Creditor.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 21.—Anthony Miller, proprietor of Miller's Hotel, this city, and formerly an Alderman in New-York, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to-day. No figures as to liabilities and assets are given.

Ex-Mayor Gleason is made a preferred creditor for $4,000. The assignee is Thomas Sullivan, hotel keeper of West Twenty-third Street, New-York.

The assignment is the result of the failure, a few days ago, of Benjamin W. Hitchcock, who owed Miller about $25,000.

Fever Drives Them from Town.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 21.—The latest advices from Brunswick say that E. C. Harris, a clerk in a hardware store, was stricken on Friday, at his home, with yellow fever. He is very ill and is now confined in the same house where Dr. Branham died.

The Mayor of the city has advised all who possibly can to leave the city. Over 1,000 persons left town to-night. The Brunswick and Western Railroad has issued passes to poor people. Many stores are closed and business is practically suspended. Surgeon Guiteras says to-night that possibly two new cases may develop to-morrow.

Savannah keeps up a strict quarantine on land and water. All mails from Brunswick are disinfected. A camp of detention has been established at Brunswick, and Surgeon Magruder of Pensacola has been ordered to take charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Marine Hospital Board has received a telegram from the State Health Officer of Florida saying there was no yellow fever at Tampa.

The Secretary of the Navy has word from Capt. A. V. Reed, commandant of the Pensacola Naval Station, that the cordon about the naval reservation to prevent communication between the people living on it and the City of Pensacola has been removed.

Diphtheria from Kissing a Bride.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—In Kiantone, a few miles south of this city, on Wednesday, Miss Aiken and Mr. Amsdell were married. The bride was a popular young woman and many friends were at her wedding. She had a slight sore throat at the time, and since the wedding the case has developed into diphtheria.

Nearly a score of her friends who were at the wedding and kissed the bride have been attacked with the same disease. Many of the cases are serious.

Fears at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The American Line steamship British Prince, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, which passed Delaware Capes last night, is detained at the Government quarantine station at Reedy Island, about twenty-five miles below this city. Incoming pilots reported to-night that the ship is lying at anchor in midstream and flying a yellow flag.

Stanley to Shoot the Falls.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Meredith Stanley, who has made forty-seven jumps from Ohio River bridges, left to-night for Niagara Falls. He will shoot the Falls in an eight-foot barrel.

INDIGNANT FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Brooklyn Citizens Hold the City Officials Responsible for Their Woes.

Indignant residents of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, filled Joseph G. Braun's barber's shop, 303 Halsey Street, last evening. They were there to express their disgust with the treatment they had received from the Brooklyn City authorities and to counsel together as to what could be done to prevent a repetition of the damage done by the flood of Saturday night.

They felt that the city officials were to blame for the damage done, because they had not provided adequate sewerage in that district. There was not one among the number who had not sustained heavy loss by the flooding of their cellars, basements, or stores, and they wanted to know what measures could be taken to compel the city to reimburse them.

Dr. Henry Plympton of 291 Halsey Street presided, and Lyman L. Settel was elected Secretary. It was agreed that if the Throop Avenue sewer had been connected with the Greene Avenue relief main, there would have been no flood. The Greene Avenue main stops at Marcy Avenue, two blocks below Throop Avenue, and there was no outlet for the deluge.

"It is an outrage," Mr. Settel said, "that we should have a sewer within two blocks of us that would have afforded us relief, and yet this sewer is not connected with it. There is no excuse for such a condition of affairs. It is all very well for the people in the City Hall to speculate on public improvements, while we suffer from their neglect."

C. M. Weigand said relief had often been promised, but never given.

"It would be a good idea," Antoine Decilsur said, "for everybody here to go in a body to the Mayor's office and state our grievances to him. We can all go down to the City Hall in the morning and take possession of the Mayor's office. He will listen to us, if we all go together."

"What will be the effects of the flooded cellars on our health?" Frederick W. Brownell asked.

"They are liable to give us all typhoid fever and other diseases, if they are not pretty quickly cleaned out," Dr. Plympton answered.

"We are suffering from the neglect of the people who are paid to give us proper protection against disasters of this kind," Mr. Brownell said, "but they put the money into their own pockets and into the pockets of their heelers." This rem

NEW-YORK'S FIFTIETH VICTORY

IT WAS SCORED AGAINST THE CLEVELANDS YESTERDAY.

The Giants Sent the Visitors Away Without Allowing Them to Secure a Game on This Trip—Capt. Tebeau Was Fined by the Umpire and Ordered Out of the Game—Good Pitching by Petty and Clever All-Round Work by the Giants—Stafford's Great Base Running.

Some of the Cleveland players thought that they had lost all their luck, others attributed it to the poor work of the umpire; but Mr. "Buck" Ewing probably struck the nail on the head when he said that the Giants were playing ball hard to beat. The Clevelands lost three straight games on this trip here, and as they left the Polo Grounds last night they were on bad terms with themselves. Capt. Tebeau had figured on winning two of the three games, and he didn't know what life was worth living for.

Petty, the youth with Aldermanic proportions who came from Charleston to show the league batsmen what he knows about pitching, was in great form. With the exception of the seventh inning he was very effective. In that inning the visitors made their only runs by bunching four of their nine hits. Petty, too, proved that he knows a thing or two about striking out heavy batsmen. This Mr. Ewing will testify to if necessary. Ewing remarked that he would lose the ball, intimating that Petty was just his speed. To his astonishment he was retired on strikes the first time that he faced the big Southern twirler.

Cuppy pitched for the Clevelands and he was hit hard—harder than the score shows—and only the cleverest kind of fielding kept the base-hit column within limits. As it was, the Giants made two home runs, one three-base hit, two doubles, and ten singles, quite a good day's work. One of the pleasant features of the game was the batting of Fuller. "Shorty" has not been making many hits of late, but yesterday he got his eye on the ball in great shape. Burke, too, took kindly to Cuppy's curves, while Davis made a home run, a three-bagger, and a single. Davis's work must have been anything but pleasing to Tebeau, who traded this player for Ewing.

Capt. Tebeau kept up a tirade of abuse against the umpire. The latter lost his temper in the fourth inning and fined the player $35 and ordered him out of the game. McAleer, too, grew abusive and he was fined $10. Ewing took Tebeau's place at first and O'Connor went to right field. Umpire Gaffney was justified in taking the Captain out of the game. Some of his remarks were of the most filthy order, and charges ought to be preferred against him. The conduct displayed by the Cleveland players in all the games played on this trip is not calculated to add tone to the diamond field sport.

The best piece of base running seen on the local grounds this season was done by Stafford. In the eighth inning Petty was on third and Stafford on second, with Ward at the bat. The latter bunted a slow ball to Cuppy and was just thrown out at first, but on the play both Petty and Stafford scored. Stafford dashed home like a sprinter, and just reached the plate as Ewing returned the ball to Gunson. Stafford, Gunson, and the ball came together at once, but the base runner tallied. In sliding he was spiked on the cheek, and was forced to retire from the game, German taking his place. A physician sewed up the wound last night.

Another feature of the game was the clever all-round work of Doyle. In fact, both the ex-Clevelanders on the New-York team—Davis and Doyle—played gilt-edged ball. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	*Stafford, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Ward, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
McKean, ss	0	0	2	2	1	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Ewing, rf, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	Davis, 3b	1	3	2	0	1
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	3	1	0	Connor, 1b	2	1	7	0	1
McGarr, 3b	1	3	0	2	1	Doyle, c	2	2	5	4	0
McAleer, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Burke, lf	3	3	0	0	0
Gunson, c	1	2	4	1	1	Fuller, ss	1	2	4	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	0	3	0	Petty, p	1	1	0	0	0
O'Connor, rf	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	3	9	24	16	3	Total	13	15	27	9	2

*German took Stafford's place in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
New-York	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	7	..	—13

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New-York, 10. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 3; off Petty, 4. Struck out—By Cuppy, 3; by Petty, 5. Home runs—Davis, Connor. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hits—Stafford, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, McKean, Ward, Fuller, Petty. Stolen bases—Doyle, (3,) Burke, Stafford. Hit by pitcher—Tiernan, Petty. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 4,000.

ANOTHER GAME FOR THE REDS.

They Defeated the Brooklyns by Hard Hitting Yesterday Afternoon.

Dwyer of the Cincinnati team pitched with telling effect against the Brooklyns at Eastern Park yesterday and nearly succeeded in giving Foutz's men a coat of "whitewash." Burns, however, saved the stigma of a "shut out" by making a home run in the seventh inning. The Brooklyns appear to be in a demoralized condition, and they played yesterday as though defeat was inevitable. One of the first to notice this was "Arlie" Latham, the end man of the reds. He remarked:

"Well, boys, what's the matter? The last time I was here you played like a lot of colts, and now you're playing Rip Van Winkle ball, and you run bases like octogenarians. Well, I'll try and have it fixed so that George Smith and myself play in Brooklyn, just to raise a little excitement. Why, it's slower here than it is in Philadelphia."

The spectators smiled, and some shouted, "Yes, Arlie, we would like to see you here." The field work on both sides yesterday was of a first-class order. Holliday distinguished himself by making one of the prettiest catches seen at Eastern Park this season, robbing "Jim" Burns of a home run. Stein pitched good ball, but he was hit rather hard in the opening inning. After that he settled down and was very effective. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McC'thy, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Latham, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	1
McPhee, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	Foutz, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Holliday, cf	2	2	3	0	0	Shoch, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Vaughn, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Burns, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Murphy, c	1	2	0	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Smith, ss	1	2	2	7	1	Kinslow, c	0	1	7	1	0
Motz, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Hatfield, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Dwyer, p	0	1	1	1	0	Stein, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	8	12	27	15	1	Total	1	6	27	12	2

Cincinnati	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Home runs—Murphy, Burns. Three-base hit—Holliday. Two-base hits—McPhee, Shoch. Sacrifice hits—Latham, Dwyer, Corcoran, Burns. Stolen bases—McPhee, Vaughn. First base on balls—Off Dwyer—Daly; off Stein—McCarthy, Holliday, Smith, Motz. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Hit with pitched ball—By Stein—Motz. Passed ball—Kinslow, 1. Wild pitches—Stein, 2. Struck out—By Stein—McPhee, Motz, Dwyer. Double play—Smith and Motz. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 2,000.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

St. Louis	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	—8

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Gleason and Peitz; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Louisville	2	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	..	—12
Baltimore	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	— 9

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	68	29	.701	Brooklyn	46	50	.479
Pittsburg	59	38	.608	St. Louis	44	52	.454
Cleveland	54	40	.574	Baltimore	43	54	.443
Philadel'a	55	41	.573	Chicago	41	56	.423
New-York	50	45	.526	Louisville	35	56	.385
Cincinnati	46	49	.484	Wash'g'n	33	63	.344

Baseball Brevities.

—Manager Hanlon favors the abolition of the custom of giving a batsman a base when he strikes at a ball and it hits him. "There's no justice in that rule," said he. "It does not give the pitcher credit for his skill and rewards a batsman for his lack of judgment. If a pitcher sends a ball to the batsman so cleverly as to deceive him into striking at the ball and the ball strikes the batsman, then the batsman should not be entitled to a base. Of course there ought to be some rule in the case of a pitcher who intentionally hits a batsman, but as far as the batsman is concerned the umpire can easily judge if he intentionally gets in the way of the ball."

—Some interest is being manifested in the suit of Pitcher Gumbert, now of the Pittsburg Club, against the Chicago Club for pay during the time the latter club kept him idle because he refused to play for $1,800. There's a great deal involved in this suit apart from the direct issues, and it would pay the League to have Chicago make an amicable settlement but for the fact that this would act as an inducement in future for players to resist such salary adjustment as may be necessary. Therefore, the Chicago Club will have to fight the suit nolens volens, and on behalf of the League do its utmost to win it.

—A Boston paper says: "Individually, collectively, and in every respect, the Bostons are the best ball club in the country. They may not lead in every department on paper, but take all things together and you will find that they are there every time. What club is there in the country that can beat the Bostons in batting, fielding, base running, team work, and coaching, as well as brainy work?" Right you are.

—Manager Foutz says that the interview printed in a morning paper yesterday was a "fake." He is on the most friendly terms with President Byrne.

—This afternoon your Uncle Anson and the Chicago Colts will be on exhibition at the Polo Grounds.

—Rain caused a postponement of the Pittsburg-Boston game yesterday.

—"Joe" Hornung will umpire at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

—The Giants are really playing good ball now.

—The Pittsburgs will play in Brooklyn to-day.

—Anson wants Gilbert, the third baseman.

—President Dickinson of the Springfields gave his players $100 for defeating the Troys three straight games. He will give them $500 if they win the Eastern League pennant.

CROSSFIRE COLT'S POOR RACE.

A Horse that Keeps on Losing Money for His Owners.

"Jimmie" McLaughlin's latest purchase, the Crossfire colt, that lost so much money for David Gideon and John Daly, ran yesterday at Clifton and was beaten by a poor lot of two-year-olds at five furlongs. He opened favorite in the betting, was made the medium of a big plunge, but the best he could do was to finish sixth in a field of nine.

Tringle was so discouraged when only even money was offered against her that she lost heart and could do no better than finish a poor third, while Clement, whose price went down as that of Tringle went up, managed to land first money by a length from Key West.

The day at the track was a perfect one. A cool wind made things comfortable in the betting ring and grand stand and served to dry out the track, which had been heavy in the morning on account of the rain on Sunday.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Time—1:45½.

Emblem, 112 pounds, (Clerico,) won by two lengths; Blizzard, 132, (J. Tribe,) second by half a length; Harry Alonzo, 112, (Delehanty,) third. Brooklyn, 109; St. Patrick, 116; Jim Dunn, 114; Cheddar, 112; Leather Stocking, 112, and Sorrento, 112½, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Emblem, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1; Blizzard, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5; Harry Alonzo, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Brooklyn, 4 to 1; St. Patrick, 5 to 1; Jim Dunn, 20 to 1; Cheddar, 6 to 1; Leather Stocking, 40 to 1; Sorrento, 20 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

Runaway, 103 pounds, (Brooks,) won by two lengths; Captain Sinclair, 103, (J. Daly,) second by a length; Hypatia, 98, (Griffin,) third. War Lord, 107½; Mamie R., 98; Crossfire colt, 112; Jakie Joseph, 101; Retreat, 103, and Mamie S., 110½, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Runaway, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Captain Sinclair, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Hypatia, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 3; War Lord, 30 to 1; Mamie R., 10 to 1; Crossfire colt, 5 to 2; Jakie Joseph, 20 to 1; Retreat, 10 to 1; Mamie S., 60 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¾.

Mary S., 85 pounds, (Griffin,) won by a head; Marshall, 99, (Delehanty,) second by two lengths; Darkness, 99, (N. Hill,) third. Tartarian, 99; Wist, 90, and Japonica, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Mary S., 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 3; Marshall, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Darkness, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2; Tartarian, 3 to 1; Wist, 15 to 1; Japonica, 40 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:03.

Clement, 98 pounds, (H. Jones,) won by a length; Key West, 109, (J. Weber,) second by half a length; Tringle, 105, (Dwyer,) third. Skedaddle, 93, and Speculation, 107, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Clement, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5; Key West, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5; Tringle, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5; Skedaddle, 7 to 1; Speculation, 7 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:31½.

Leonardo, 88 pounds, (Griffin,) won by half a length; Sea Bird, 95, (H. Jones,) second by a neck; Tom Flynn, 112, (J. Daly,) third. Balbriggan, 95; Larghetto, 108; Remorse, 109; Experience, 112; Lou Rhett, 94; Industry, 103, and Montiece, 99, also ran and finished in the order named. Double Cross, 102, was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Leonardo, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Sea Bird, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Tom Flynn, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Balbriggan, 10 to 1; Larghetto, 15 to 1; Remorse, 6 to 1; Experience, 10 to 1; Lou Rhett, 5 to 1; Industry, 40 to 1; Montiece, 40 to 1; Double Cross, 5 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56¼.

Krikina, 100 pounds, (Sherrin,) won by half a length; Mohican, 102, (N. Hill,) second by a neck; Zingara, 105, (Dwyer,) third. Roonette, 100; Harry Hinkson, 105, and J. McLaughlin, 107, also ran, and finished in the order named. Flatlands, 107½ and Elmstone, 111, were left at the post.

Betting.—Against Krikina, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out; Mohican, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Zingara, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Roonette, 7 to 1; Harry Hinkson, 40 to 1; J. McLaughlin, 8 to 1; Flatlands, 10 to 1; Elmstone, 5 to 1.

The Card For To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Guinare colt and Adjourn, 101 pounds each; Foxford and Plaintiff, 98 each; Doncaster, 95; Cheddar, 92; King Arthur, 89; Miss Aggie and Malena, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Floyd, 109 pounds; Elberon, 108; Williston and Lento, 103 each; Sprite, 100; Jim Corbett, 99; Chamunka, 98; Napoleon and Hands Up, 97 each; Miranda filly, 95; Fannie Hill filly, 92; Quartz, 91; Starter McCann, 91; Kanawha gelding and Le Faro, 78 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Harry Hinkson, 110 pounds; Bryan, Monteith, Billy S., and Heads or Tails, 107 each; Bob V., Hopeful, Marcellus, Larkin, and Control, 104 each; Nellie B., Tube Rose, The Pearl, and Skadi, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Eclipse, 116 pounds; Larghetto, 112; Tom Karl, 109; Fleurette, 108; Tringle and Luray, 107 each; Josephine, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Airplant, 106 pounds; King Crab, 99; Billy Gwin, 97; Double Cross, 94; Laurel, 93; Nockbarren, 93; Bess McDuff, 87; False Ahrens, 82.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Blackthorn, Flatlands, Jim Dunn, Thiers L., Kern, and Early Dawn, 105 pounds each; G. W. Cook, Van Dyke, McLaughlin, Snowball, Mohican, Jack Batchelor, and Watch Me, 102 each; Carmelite and Vera, 100 each.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Stonenell, 117 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 5, won; Correction, 112, (Littlefield,) 8 to 1, second; Chesapeake, 114, (Midgely,) 6 to 1, third. Peruvian also ran. Time 1:14.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Banquet, 116 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 15, won; Sabine, 99, (A. Clayton,) 12 to 1, second. Time—1:57¾. Rest withdrawn.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Nahma, 100 pounds, (Penn,) 7 to 1, won; Black Hawk, 101, (Goodale,) 8 to 5, second; Gordius, 113, (Hennessey,) 8 to 1, third. Memento colt, Big Mid, Dwight, Mattie Chum, Dutch Lady, Clark, and Warlike also ran. Time—0:54¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hammie, 106 pounds, (Lambley,) 13 to 5, won; Perrier Jouet, 97, (J. Lambley,) 30 to 1, second; Wormser, 102, (Midgely,) 3 to 1, third. Clinton, Sam Weller, and Balance also ran. Time—1:30¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Diablo, 114 pounds, (Taral,) 9 to 20, won; Miss Dixie, 107, (A. Clayton,) 6 to 1, second; Anna B., 102, (Penn,) 30 to 1, third. May Win also ran. Time—1:50¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Prig, 102 pounds, (Penn,) 3 to 1, won; Terrapin, 110, (Hamilton,) 8 to 5, second; La Joya, 111, (I. Murphy,) 2 to 1, third. Lightfoot and Galloping King also ran. Time—1:14¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Harvest, 109 pounds; Shelley Tuttle, 106; Espanita, 104; Grando and Grace Brown, 102 each; Pasha colt, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Curacoa and Discount, 110 pounds each; Baroness and Alesia, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Handicap. One mile and a half. Mars and Banquet, 118 pounds each; The Pepper, 114; Picknicker, 106; Gloaming and Promenade, 100 each; The Ironmaster, 93; Marigold, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Kinglet, 107 pounds; Sam Weller and Restraint, 103 each; Treasure, Nellie Peyton gelding, Wormser, and Sam Bryant, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Vestibule, Tormentor, and Kingston, 112 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and and eighth. Nomad, 114 pounds; Long Beach and Count, 112 each; Larchmont, 105.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Pirate King, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Why Not II., 95, (Carter,) 12 to 1, second; Red Cross, 98, (J. Godfrey,) 15 to 1, third. Mary, Maid of Ellerslie, Designer, and Calomel filly also ran. Time—1:07¼.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Galindo, 110 pounds, (Morris,) 7 to 1, won; Highland, 107, (Kunz,) 8 to 5, second; Racine, 112, (Miller,) 7 to 10, third. Zaldivar, Watterson, and Marcus also ran. Time—1:31¾.

THIRD RACE.—Moet and Chandon Stakes. Five furlongs. Flirtation, 110 pounds, (Miller,) 5 to 1, won; Princess Himyar, 94, (H. Taylor,) 6 to 1, second; Strathflower, 108, (McDermott,) 2 to 1, third. Appomattox, William T., Buckrene, Figaro, Miss Lilly, Major General, Blue Garter, and Pocahontas also ran. Time—1:05.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes. One mile. Don Fulano, 112 pounds, (Miller,) 4 to 1, won; Martyrdom, 117, (Blaylock,) 6 to 5, second; Elizabeth L., 117, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1, third. Mask also ran. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Patrolman, 93 pounds, (Carter,) 6 to 1, won; Wrestler, 106, (Irving,) 5 to 1, second; Tammany Hall, 100, (Patton,) 7 to 5, third. General Miles, Van Wart, and Blackburn also ran. Time—1:06¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Artillery, 111 pounds, (Miller,) 8 to 5, won; Muffineer, 90, (Williams,) 8 to 1, second; Wang, 97, (Blake,) 5 to 1, third. Mullet, Bobbie Burns, Maid Ellis, and Panitzen also ran. Time—0:59¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Token, Sapphire, Postmaid, and Miss Richmond, 110 pounds each; Dispatch, 103; Ella Smith and Pocahontas, 95 each; Columbia, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Glenmar, 122 pounds; Halcyon, 117; Wampezo, 112; Nick, Fannie Beverly, and El Reno, 102 each; Dutch Oven, 97; Sandowne, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rey del Mar, 115 pounds; Contribution, 109; Ruth, 105; Tar and Tartar, 104; Plenty, 100; Kirsch, 99; Happy Maid, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Philora, 116 pounds; Judge Morrow and Logan, 114 each; Galindo, 112; Henry Young and Saragossa, 101 each; St. Anthony, 97; Marie K., 88; Coquette, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Hampton, 112 pounds; Ed. Kearney, 108; Florence Dickey, 105; Fredericks, 102; Red Cross, 100; Miss Marie, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter over five hurdles. Sherwood and Lijero, 142 pounds each; St. John, Southerner, and Gray Fox, 132 each.

Mascot Not Foundered.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—There is no truth in the report that Mascot is foundered. In the third heat Saturday he was attacked with cramps and was a very sick horse until this morning, when Andrews, his driver, started home with him to Buffalo. He is now much better, but will not go in any more races until late, if at all, this season.

The Hubingers Sell Their Trotters.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 21.—The Hubinger Brothers have sold all of their leading horses, among others C. T. L., ch. g., with a record of 2:23¼; Budd Doble, g. m., 2:23¼; Mary Karr, br. m., 2:21¼; Eunice, br. m., 2:28½; Aggie, b. m., 2:23¼; Lady Maud, gr. m., 2:23¼. These horses were sold to a Worcester horseman whose name is withheld for a few days.

The price paid was $10,000. This sale means the retirement of the Hubinger Brothers from the track.

The Best Cycling News.

From the American Wheelman.

When a newspaper like THE NEW-YORK TIMES advertises the fact that it prints more and better cycling news than any other daily it is an indication that the racing side of cycling is becoming important sporting news in the opinion of the press of the country. THE TIMES should reap a good benefit from its display of enterprise.

FOR PURE AMATEUR CYCLING.

Semi-Professionalism in the League of American Wheelmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Pure Amateur Racing" in your last Friday's issue by one who is evidently an amateur was much to the point, and I cannot let the same pass without commending the writer and THE TIMES for publishing it. The writer utters sound common sense as regards the amateurism of to-day and the semi-professionalism fostered by the organization the League of American Wheelmen. Not by the organization itself, however, but by those in authority who are intrusted by the majority to carry out its racing laws. Let the fact be impressed on all amateurs that the percentage of the semi-professionals of the League of American Wheelmen does not amount to 1 per cent. or one-half of 1 per cent. of the membership, and that one-half of 1 per cent. has been allowed to dominate the organization to the disadvantage of the large and great majority who are amateurs in deed and fact.

The purpose of the League of American Wheelmen when formed, and at the present time, was not and is not to protect professionalism in its ranks, but these people who dare speak out on the question of its evident professionalism are accounted foes instead of friends to an organization whose objects are really praiseworthy.

The real foes of the League of American Wheelmen are such people as the writer on a New-York daily who shouts, "What does it matter if a rider rides for a club or a maker?" evidently forgetting the objects and purposes of the amateur organization.

At this late day the league cannot undertake to foist on the public a professional class labeled makers' amateurs or Class "B" men, even if the gates suffer financially, and any attempt to introduce the latter class should be frowned down by every believer in amateurism and the League of American Wheelmen in America. There is already an organization operated successfully for professionals, and the real amateurs should see to it, for their own protection if nothing else, that the trade amateurs should be where they belong, in the professional class.

That the commercial spirit has entered into amateur cycling is so well known that it is almost a chestnut to repeat it. Every intelligent cyclist knows it to be a fact, and the fact of several amateurs at Chicago returning their prizes—watches, diamonds, &c.—because not up to advertised value is sufficient to show that honor is not the only thing the amateur of to-day aspires to.

The 99 per cent. of amateurs in this country have no business on the path, and why? Because the best prizes are gobbled up in advance by the entries of the makers' amateur division, who, like the eagle, "scent the prey from afar," and have the makers' money in order to get them. What earthly inducement is there for a young man who earns a living in any walk of life, outside of bicycling, to train and fit himself for a contest against men who have no other profession than riding for a living? At least, there is nothing else in view.

I trust THE TIMES will keep up the crusade, and by so doing will be the true friend of the League of American Wheelmen and the 99 per cent. of cyclists who would ride as amateurs. W. J. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1893.

Among the Wheelmen.

—William J. Monahan and Edward M. Keys of the Manhattan Bicycle Club have just returned from an interesting wheeling trip through the northern part of the State, including a portion of the Adirondack wilderness. Monahan left first and rode to Albany, where he was met by Keys, whose time was more limited, and who had in consequence covered that part of the journey by boat. From Albany they rode through Troy and Lansingburg to Mechanicville and Round Lake, and thence to Ballston Spa and Saratoga, finding good roads all the way. From Saratoga they rode eighteen miles on the railroad track to Fort Edward, as the road was impossible to ride; then to Glens Falls, and over an excellent plank road to Caldwell, at the head of Lake George. A ride of ten miles along the western shore of the lake brought them to Bolton Landing. Here they climbed two and a half miles up the mountains and then down on the other side to Schroon River. Fairly entering the wilderness they found some very rough riding. They came out at Port Henry and crossed Lake Champlain to Chimney Point, from which place they returned by way of Middlebury, Rutland, and Troy. They were told at several places that a rider on a high wheel had preceded them four years ago.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club held the third and final race of its series for the club championship and the Prial Cup, over the Elizabeth-Cranford course, Saturday afternoon. The distance was fifteen miles, the preceding races having been five and ten miles respectively. The road was quite rough, and there was a strong head wind. The start was made at 4:30 P. M., and the race was won by R. H. Bartsch; handicap, 2 minutes; time, 47:05. J. M. Gilmour was second; handicap, 2 minutes; time, 47:05¼, and Capt. Charles P. Staubach, who was scratch man, finished third; time, 46:20. Capt. Staubach made the best time over the course, but he could not overcome his handicap. The score on points for the cup is now a tie between Staubach and Bartsch, with 25 points each out of a possible 27, the former having won two firsts and a third and the latter two seconds and a first. Another race will probably be necessary before the cup can be awarded.

—The Hartford Wheel Club has arranged a programme of entertainments in connection with its international tournament at Charter Oak Park on Sept. 4 and 5. On Saturday evening, Sept. 2, there will be a concert by Pope's Band in front of the club's headquarters. On Sunday morning the visiting members of the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn will arrive by boat and will be escorted to their quarters. In the afternoon a number of runs to near-by points of interest will be taken. Monday evening there will be a reception, concert, and dance at the First Regiment Armory. Ladies will be welcomed, and bicycle uniforms will be considered proper. A smoker will also be held that same evening at 8 o'clock at the club rooms. The Hartford Ladies' Cycle Club will welcome visiting wheelwomen at the United States Hotel.

—H. A. Lozier of Lozier & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, who is now in town, predicts that the reduction in the price of next season's wheels, which is so generally anticipated, will not occur, but that, on the contrary, there will be a general stiffening of prices. He argues that the effect of the financial troubles of this Summer will be felt next Winter, that the makers will reduce production in consequence, and that the supply next season will be no more than equal to the demand. The general opinion at present, however, is that $135 will be the highest price asked next season, and that few wheels will sell for more than an even hundred dollars.

—The Elsinore Wheelmen of Harlem now have thirty-five members and are looking for a clubhouse in some good location. The club has been a road club for about two years, meeting only for its regular runs on Sundays and on Friday evenings during the season, but it has now decided to obtain a house and maintain its organization during the entire year. The present officers are as follows: Captain—Charles Berghold; Lieutenant—George Baller; Color Bearer; Harry Schopp. The club will take part in the run of the John Kress Wheelmen to Coney Island next Saturday evening.

—Charles M. Murphy of the Kings County Wheelmen is very emphatic in his declaration that he will not join the National Cycling Association. He says he will appeal from the decision of the Racing Board of the league, and he expects to be reinstated. W. W. Taxis of Philadelphia, who was expelled at the same time, has as yet made no statement of his intentions.

—The team road race of the Baltimore wheeling clubs will be run on Sept. 12. The contest is usually between the Baltimore Bicycle Club and the Clifton Wheelmen, and has for several years been won by the former club. This year, however, there is a prospect of a change, and a very exciting race will probably result.

—John C. Gulick and C. K. Alley of the New-York Athletic Club started yesterday to wheel to Bar Harbor, Me. They will go by way of Long Island to Shelter Island, then by boat across to New-London, and from there to Newport and Boston. From Boston they will follow the coast as nearly as possible.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will vote on their articles of incorporation at their next meeting, and there is no doubt of their adoption by a large majority. A Building Committee will then be appointed and plans prepared for a new and commodious clubhouse.

—Chief Consul Watts of the Kentucky Division of the League of American Wheelmen is a candidate for Mayor of the City of Louisville, and the wheelmen there expect to elect him. There will be no discrimination against wheelmen in that city if he gets the office.

—It is said that the Belle Isle course in Detroit, over which Frank Waller made his record of twenty-five miles in 1:07:12, is so short that it is doubtful if any records were broken. It will probably be remeasured.

—Among the entries for the international tournament of the Hartford Wheel Club at Charter Oak Park on Sept. 4 and 5 are Sanger, Zimmerman, Guy Cary, Bliss, Githens, Osmond, Meintjes, Waller, Tyler, and Crooks.

—A. T. Crooks of the Columbia Bicycle Club will attempt to break the twenty-five-mile road record of 1:6:10 made by Frank Waller in the recent Hilsendegen road race over the Belle Isle course at Detroit, Mich.

—The experiment of sprinkling salt on the track and then rolling it in was tried at Chicago and was a great success. It kept the surface damp all the time and there was entire freedom from dust.

—Chicago will have an amateur bicycle tournament for colored riders early next month. It will be managed by Frank H. Hart, the ex-champion six-day pedestrian.

—The Hartford Wheel Club has received the sanction of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for its international race meet on Sept. 4 and 5.

—Five hundred persons staid all night at the Herne Hill (London) track to watch the progress of the recent twenty-four-hour Cuca Cup race.

—Mr. Seecomb of the Seecomb & Bolte Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, is visiting his wheeling friends here.

—Otto Dempke of the New-York Wheelmen left last Sunday on a wheeling trip to Shelter Island.

—Copenhagen has two bicycle tracks, one of cement and the other of wood.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug 21.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Shearwater, Mr. Henry R. Wolcott; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladero; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Forget-Me-Not, Messrs. Butler Brothers, and Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim. Passed West—Steam yachts Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgen; Jean, Mr. James Renwick; Veto, Mr. George Law; Golden Rod, Mr. Archibald Watt; Clermont, Mr. Alfred Van Santvoord, and Viking, Mr. H. A. Hutchins. Schooner yachts Brunhilde, Mr. D. H. King, Jr., and sloop yacht Ventura, Mr. H. D. Tiffany.

Came to Anchor Here from Oyster Bay—Schooner yacht Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York, Bound East—Schooner yacht Fleetwing, Mr. Joseph R. De Lamar, and sloop yacht Wenona, Mr. Charles W. Richard.

Left Here for the Eastward—Cutter yacht Beatrice, Mr. Edward K. Dunham.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I.—Steam yacht Neæra, Mr. C. A. Gould.

TOO RISKY FOR THE YACHTS.

The Storm Prevents Cup Defenders Racing for the Corinthian Sweepstakes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Corinthian Sweepstakes race for the cup defenders, set for to-day, has been postponed on account of bad weather, and yachtsmen have another disappointment to add to the many experienced during the cruise. The Sailing Committee of the clubmen was anxious to start the race, but the boats decided not to go, and so postponement was the only thing possible.

A strong northeast gale was blowing at daylight, and it increased in strength as the morning advanced. The rain drove across the bay in sheets and the wind whistled and shrieked through the yachts' rigging and kicked up a nasty chop sea even in the shelter of the harbor. Outside the sea was something which the most hardy yachtsman would hesitate to tackle except in a case of life and death. It was no surprise, then, when those in charge of the cup defenders, on being visited by the committee, declined to risk spars and sails, to say nothing of hulls, in such a blow. The date will be fixed later.

There was a possibility of the postponement of the Astor Cup race, set for to-morrow, until about the time of the trial races, but this afternoon it was decided to hold it to-morrow. At 11 A. M. to-morrow the third attempt to sail the second race for the Astor Cups will be made. Mr. Astor, who is at present aboard the Nourmahal, has signified his willingness to allow the Pilgrim to sail in this race, and therefore it will be of greater interest than if only the Vigilant and the Colonia had entered.

In regard to the race of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, the purpose now is to have it sailed on Thursday. The Sailing Committee has picked that day and the Vigilant has assented to such an arrangement. The Pilgrim and the Colonia people have yet to be seen, and if they agree the race will be run off this week.

POOR WINDWARD WORK.

The Navahoe Beaten Again by the Scotch Cutters.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Navahoe, Britannia, Satanita, and Calluna sailed in the Torquay regatta off the Devon coast to-day. The course of forty-four miles was sailed in four rounds. The start was made at 10 o'clock in a hard, westerly breeze. The Satanita lost three minutes by getting away badly. At 10:30 the Navahoe was leading, with the Britannia, Calluna, and Satanita following in the order named.

At the end of the first round, however, the order had become Britannia, Calluna, Navahoe, Latanita, the last-named yacht having suffered another delay of some four minutes while picking up a man overboard. The order remained unchanged in the second and third rounds. In the third round the Britannia just held her own, the Calluna at the same time holding the Navahoe in check.

In reaching off to Paignton Sea Mark in the fourth round, the Navahoe, being fast overhauled by the Satanita and sustaining an accident to her mainsail, abandoned the contest. A moment later the Satanita overlapped her. The Britannia finished first and won the prize.

Time at the finish:

	H.	M.	S.
Britannia	2	10	5
Calluna	2	14	33
Satanita	2	17	12

The Navahoe sailed fairly fast on the broad reaching, but made an unsatisfactory display to windward.

The Cinch Faster Than the Kid.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The match race arranged last week between the yachts Cinch and Kid, owned respectively by Hiram Knapp of New-York and Bayard Thayer of Boston, was sailed this afternoon on the South Shrewsbury River at Little Silver. The stakes were $100 a side. A good breeze blew at the start, but it decreased before the finish. It was noticed that the Cinch did better than the Kid when the wind was hard, while the reverse was the case when the breeze slackened. The race was won by Mr. Knapp's yacht by 2 minutes 39 seconds corrected time. The time was 1:27:22.

The winner was sailed by Thomas Riddle of Oceanport, Edward Willis of Navesink sailing the Kid. It is likely that a sweepstakes race will take place here to-morrow under the direction of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club.

Cricket Notes.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club has been particularly unfortunate in regard to their drawn matches this season, and twice has victory been snatched from their hands by either the intervention of the elements or the scythe bearer. While these drawn games are ignored in reckoning the league percentages, they have an important bearing on the final result for the championship. Thus should the New-Jerseys and Staten Islands each lose one of the next games in the series and make another draw of their own match, the New-Jerseys would obtain the championship with a percentage of .888 against the Islanders .875. While this is not an improbable wind-up, it may be expected that the result will depend upon the meeting of these two clubs on Sept. 2.

—M. R. Cobb of the New-Jersey Athletic Club has at last passed F. J. Prendergast of the Manhattan Cricket Club for first place in the first-section batting averages of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. He has now scored 236 runs, against Prendergast's 233, which gives him an average of 33.71, against 33.28. J. Scrymgeour of the Staten Island Cricket Club has nominally the lead, but the contest for the cup is really between these two men.

—"Archie" Gunn, the Vice Captain of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, is organizing a team of Scotchmen to meet the Irish cricketers of the metropolis. Mr. Gunn expects to get together a team which will do credit to the representatives of the thistle. He expects to have J. Grierson and W. S. Callendar of the Staten Islands, "Archie" Brown of the Brooklyns, A. Richardson, W. M. McFarlane, and R. Rennie of the Victorias, and several others.

—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week the most important match of the Australians' tour in England was played at Lord's Cricket Grounds in London. No particulars of it have yet reached this country, but the result of the game is anxiously awaited. The game was against a strong team of All-England, and was expected to prove a great test of strength between the representatives of the two countries.

—A match will be played at Manheim, the headquarters of the Germantown Cricket Club, on Sept. 1 and 2 which should prove a very interesting contest. It will be between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the English residents, and, as the latter team will include all the professionals engaged hereabout, a close game should result.

—The batsmen of the second section of the league are having an up-and-down race for the average. Each week produces a different leader, and there is now very little to choose between C. H. Chase, (23.33,) W. Hughes, (21.66,) H. Manley, (21.60,) and J. Forbes, (20.66,) while C. T. Toddings and F. W. T. Stiles are also close up.

—W. Dexter of the Kings County St. George Club distinguished himself on Saturday by scoring the sixth "century" which has been made in New-York this season. His innings also gives him first place in the batting averages of the second-eleven section of the league.

—The Yorkshire players still lead for the English county championship with nine victories and two defeats, which give them 7 points, against Lancashire's six victories and three defeats, which gives the latter only 3 points for second place.

—Only one game in each of the three sections of the Metropolitan League is scheduled for Labor Day. The Manhattans will play at Morris Park, the Victorias and Harlems at Central Park, and Paterson and Brooklyn second elevens at Prospect Park.

—The Staten Island Athletic Club will play the Paterson Cricket Club at West New-Brighton on Wednesday.

Talk of the Tennis Players.

—It will cause some surprise in local tennis circles when it is known that the Ariel Tennis Club has decided to disband. This piece of news has been carefully guarded by the club's members, and it was only yesterday that the fact leaked out. The Ariel has always ranked well up in metropolitan circles and numbers among its membership some of the best players in the city, so that its sudden collapse, especially after a most successful season, is likely to cause some astonishment. The truth of the matter is, however, that half the land upon which the Ariel's courts are placed has been sold for building purposes, and the club, knowing the habit of most builders of dumping material on all the adjoining property, has generously decided that its living would crowd the contractor, and has therefore determined to die. R. M. Cole, one of the prominent members of the club, in speaking of the matter, said: "Of course there is a possibility of the Ariel's reorganizing, but as the majority of the members are averse to securing new ground, and especially as the Knickerbocker Club's courts are so near, it is probably dead for good." The Ariel's grounds were at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, and among some of its well-known players may be mentioned John F. Hobart, brother of the expert Clarence; Fred Lowrie, R. M. Cole, A. Crawford, Miss Florence Stroud, and Miss A. Trimmer. Most of its players will undoubtedly join the Knickerbocker, which has already established its claim to being the first club of the city.

—Edwin P. Fisher of the Knickerbocker Club is rapidly coming into prominence as one of the best local experts of the season. He follows the base-line tactics with admirable results, which indicates that his eye is good and his endurance in no way lacking. He has been coming steadily forward, but it is not new in tennis history for a man who has been somewhat weak in his play during the season to improve rapidly at the close and become a leading player. He has defeated John Hobart, to whom he conceded a handicap of three points, and likewise Ray D. Thurber of the Lenox Club, to whom he also gave a handicap.

—E. P. Collins is one of the "sandiest" players who ever held a racket. He may be seen on the grounds of the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club any bright afternoon, where he is well known for his steady playing. His coolness at critical moments is remarkable. Nothing seems to disconcert him, however close the match may be. He plays with the same accuracy and judgment when the score is 40 love against him as when it is in his favor. His steadiness when the average player would become rattled has often won him the game.

—C. F. Budlong seems to be the strongest candidate for the interscholastic championship, which will be played at Newport next week. Budlong will represent the Harvard section, as he won first place in the Harvard interscholastic tournament held some time ago. As Malcolm Chace, the winner of the Longwood tournament, only succeeded in defeating him by a score 6—4, 9—7, 4—6, 9—7, it will be seen that Budlong is a player of no mean ability.

—R. D. Thurber of the Lenox Club is probably one of the most popular players on the local courts. His stroke is easy but effective, and a spectator would hardly realize how difficult it is to return one of his smooth, gentle drives. His weak point is indecision in taking the ball in a particular manner—that is, he is liable to neglect to volley when the opportunity is given.

—Miss Teny, the woman champion of the United States, is noted for her hard drives. This has come largely from her practice against men. Miss Cahill's success in previous years was undoubtedly due to this fact.

—R. D. Wrenn is the only left-handed player of note. This fact helps him in drives at his opponent's left hand, but his own back-handed strokes are somewhat weakened in consequence.

—Malcolm Chace, who has just won the Essex County Club tournament and the one at Narragansett Pier, is not eighteen years old yet.

—Arthur Taylor of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club is noted for his steady service. He seldom loses a point by a double fault.

DRAWINGS FOR THE ALL-COMERS.

The National Tennis Tournament Schedule Not Very Satisfactory.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Considerable surprise was shown this morning when it was announced that a new set of drawings had been made for the All-Comers tennis tournament, which begins here to-morrow. The first drawings were made on Friday night of last week and the list published the next morning. Later Dr. Dwight discovered that two names had been omitted from the list, which compelled him to make an entirely new set of drawings. These were made public this morning.

A glance at the schedule shows that the arrangement of the players had not been improved by the change, as the drawings placed the crack players about equally between the two halves. According to the new schedule the stronger players are bunched in the second half, with only two or three players of note in the upper half. R. D. Wrenn, Richard Stevens, Sam Chase, and J. F. Talmage, Jr., are the strongest players in the first half. Larned, Malcolm Chace, Clarence Hobart, C. R. Budlong, F. H. Hovey, A. E. Foote, E. L. Hall, V. G. Hall, and W. P. Knapp in the lower half make a formidable contrast. The winner in this half will have his work cut out for him.

In the first round Larned will meet Chace, and the winner will face Hobart. F. H. Hovey ought to have an easy time until he meets Knapp. The result of this match may decide the tournament, unless Hobart, Chace, or Larned can defeat the winner. As things look now, the best matches of the tournament will come in the second half, and the decisive match in one of the early rounds.

Preliminary Round—W. H. A. Willing versus R. Hovey, A. W. Cobb versus E. Colly, O. Bostwick versus A. Wilkie, J. O. Reed versus W. V. Frazer, C. H. Dana versus H. A. Colly, A. W. Post versus P. T. Wright, J. H. Bruen versus J. F. Talmage, Jr., E. O. Rushmore versus Duncan Candler, F. K. Ward versus A. Codman, G. P. Herrick versus A. B. Emmons, G. S. Hetzel versus M. Bruce, E. A. Thompson versus C. F. Donaghue, G. P. Dodge versus William Ames, R. S. Green versus C. M. Bunting, W. A. Larned versus D. C. Davidson.

First Round—S. McCormick versus Gordon Willis, F. M. Pyle versus M. R. Wright, R. D. Wrenn versus H. A. Dukie, G. T. Warren versus S. D. Reed, S. V. R. Thayer versus R. G. Thomas, C. Tete versus H. Clews, Jr., R. Stevens versus H. McCormick, H. M. Billings versus T. S. Morris, S. T. Chase versus George Hinckley, M. A. Agelesto versus H. D. Cleveland, D. Miller versus S. G. Thompson, J. Bertram versus S. Prickett, M. Chace versus Winner Larned-Davidson, M. F. Lord versus Clarence Hobart, N. G. Park versus T. A. Fowler, G. S. Bryan versus C. R. Budlong, A. P. Simmons versus S. L. Smith, Q. A. Shaw, Jr., versus F. H. Hovey, A. E. Foote versus H. R. Russell, C. E. Sands versus J. S. Clark, John Howland versus E. L. Hall, V. G. Hall versus H. S. Barton, W. P. Knapp versus E. Hewitt, T. Whitehal versus T. Rue, R. T. Hunes versus Reese.

CANOEISTS IN HARD LUCK.

A Series of Mishaps in the Sailing Races on the St. Lawrence.

CANOE CAMP, KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 21.—The American canoe fleet had most villainous luck to-day. Most of the cracks capsized four or five times each and those who did not capsize broke down. Some did both.

When the unlimited sailing race was called at 10 A. M. a strong, flawy wind was blowing from the northeast, kicking up a nasty chop sea. The first mishap was to W. W. Howard's Aztec, the rudder chains of which jumped from the wheel, knocking her over to leeward. Before she got down to the line the rest of the fleet got away on the port tack. C. E. Archibald's Mab of Montreal lead, Paul Butler's Wasp, David S. Goddard's Bee, Howard Gray's V, Frank C. Moore's Torment, George P. Douglass's Cricket, J. W. Sparrow's Eel, and J. V. Pelletier's Canuck being pretty well bunched astern.

The Mab, with 130 square feet of sail, went to windward like an inspiration, the rest of the fleet sagging off to leeward. On the run and reach the Wasp gained on the Mab, and at the home buoy on the first round was very close to her, but Butler got a squall which threw him to windward of the buoy, thus compelling him to double on his tracks and go around to leeward. This put him back to fifth place, the Cricket being second.

Jibing around the leeward buoy Bee snapped the collar of her tiller gear, but pluckily continued on her course. Wasp overhauled the boats ahead of her one at a time, and at length got back to second place. These positions were kept throughout the rest of the race. Gray capsized four times. Goddard could not work his tiller and withdrew.

In turning the home buoy later in the race Butler was out on the extreme end of his long sliding seat, with his knees drawn up under his chin. A heavy puff struck him, tossed him up in the air like a rubber ball, and threw him into the water between his sails. He dived under the canoe, came up on the windward side, climbed aboard, pried her up with the long seat as a lever, and went on with the race. Going to windward Douglass fell off his seat with a great splash, but came up astern of it and clambered back to his perch, without capsizing or losing headway.

Kenneth Cameron, the one-armed Canadian, capsized at the start and withdrew.

The Aztec repaired damages and started out again to go the course, but the cap of the centreboard trunk aft of the bulkhead came off, filling the water-tight compartments with water. She came in with her bow high out of water and her stern four feet below the surface.

Archibald won the race in 1:07:38, with Butler second, Gray third, Douglass fourth, Pelletier fifth, and Moore sixth.

The record-sailing race was called in the afternoon. Archibald, Gray, Douglass, and Pelletier entered. They finished in this order.

The cruisers's race was won by C. C. Bellman of Amsterdam, N. Y., with Mr. Cragg of Port Henry second, and O. L. Woodworth of Gouverneur third. M. T. Bennett of New-York, who was holding second place, broke down.

The trophy race will be called to-morrow, weather permitting. It is raining hard to-night.

GOOD BOXING PROMISED.

Dixon and Plimmer to Spar Four Rounds at Madison Square Garden.

The much-talked-of bout between Featherweight Champion George Dixon and "Billy," Plimmer of England, who leads the class in pugilism next below, will take place at the Madison Square Garden to-night. Not since the old-time days when John L. Sullivan used to box his rivals in this city has such general interest centred in a limited-round competition. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Dixon and Plimmer will weigh in at the Coney Island Athletic Club. The weight agreed upon is 118 pounds, and neither of them is apt to forfeit, considering that both have been working very hard to get into condition.

"Jack" Hall, the Australian lightweight champion, who is to box "Joe" Wolcott of Boston, is more than ever confident that he will be successful, for "Mike" Harris, against whom Walcott was recently pitted, has been giving the antipodean some points on O'Rourke's man's style of boxing. For over a week "Con" Coughlin, the Irish giant, has been training at Manhattan Field for his contest with "Con" Riordan of San Francisco. Coughlin's friends will turn out in full force to watch his performance, and should he get the decision, the boxer from the Emerald Isle will have little difficulty in securing backers who will be ready to match him against "Steve" O'Donnell, "Joe" Butler, Peter Maher, "Joe" Choynski, or any of the medium-class heavyweights.

"Chuck" Connors, who is to settle the question as to whom the lightweight championship of the Fourth Ward really belongs, began work yesterday. He says that twenty-four hours' notice is long enough for him to prepare for a battle with any boxer of his weight in Timothy D. Sullivan's district. "Billy" Welch, the "Little John L.," who is to box Connors, predicts that the latter will get a very warm reception at his hands. The sale of tickets begin at the Garden at 9 A. M. to-day.

The six bouts will be put on in the following order: 8:30 P. M.—"Gus" Metzler versus "Tony" Moran. Four rounds at 120 pounds. 8:50—"Sam" Bolen of New-York versus "Jack" Downey of Brooklyn. Four rounds at 125 pounds. 9:10—"Chuck" Connors versus "Billy" Welch, ("Young John L.") Four rounds at 130 pounds. 9:30—"Con" Coughlin, the Irish heavyweight, versus "Con" Riordan of San Francisco. Four rounds. 9:50—"Joe" Walcott, lightweight champion of New-England, versus "Jack" Hall, lightweight champion of Australia. Four rounds. 10:15—George Dixon, champion featherweight of the world, versus "Billy" Plimmer, champion bantamweight of the world. Four rounds at 118 pounds.

Referee—"Steve" O'Donnell of Australia. Timekeeper—"Bob" Stoll, New-York Athletic Club. Master of Ceremonies—"Fred" Burns, Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Buffalo Athletic Club is in very serious financial difficulties. There are three judgments registered against it. The indebtedness of the club is between $4,000 and $5,000. The books show that about $4,000 is due the club, but only half of that can be realized. The furnishings in the clubhouse are very handsome, and represent a large outlay. The President has called a meeting of the Directors, but there is faint hope that anything can be done to put the club on its feet.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club has secured the services of Prof. William M. Maltby, the famous trick bicycle rider, and he will exhibit at the club carnival of sports on Labor Day. Owing to the controversy now existing between Profs. Maltby and Kaufman, the officials of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will put up a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy if Kaufman will compete against Maltby at the New-Jersey games on Sept. 4.

—The Boiling Springs Fishing and Gun Club will hold a one-day tournament at targets on their grounds at Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 2. The shoot is in connection with the eighth contest of the New-Jersey Trap Shooters' League. Two separate sets of five traps will be in operation all day. Shooting will begin at 9:30 A. M. Trains leave New-York, by Erie Railway, about every forty-five minutes from 8:30 A. M.

—H. W. Jewett of Detroit, the champion amateur short-distance sprinter of the world, has decided to retire from the track. He takes this step against his inclination, but business prevents his giving the necessary time for training.

Hodges's Fine Chess.

Play in the chess match between A. B. Hodges and Adolph Albin was resumed at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, when the former, having the move, played a Ruy Lopez. Albin defended with: Third, P—Q3. At first the second player got a cramped position, but eventually the game stood even. After the middle game Hodges played very fine chess and gave his opponent no end of trouble. Albin tried his best, but had finally to acknowledge defeat after forty-four moves. The third game will be played to-day.

The score:

Albin, 1; Hodges, 1.

VAN LEUVEN PENSION FRAUDS.

Statement Concerning Them from Commissioner Lochren.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Pension Commissioner Lochren has issued a statement concerning the case of Van Leuven, the pension agent. In it he says:

"Mr. Van Leuven has for many years done a large pension business, having his office at Lime Springs, Iowa. His clientage has been by no means confined to his immediate locality, but has been drawn from all over the States of Iowa and Minnesota, and even from more remote parts of the country. In June last, as a result of a preliminary investigation into his methods, he was suspended by the Secretary of the Interior from practise before the department.

"While it would be an injustice to enter into detail at this time as to the facts brought to light in the preliminary investigation, I will say that it was clearly shown that for years he has supported the claims which he has prosecuted by a highly developed and successful system of dishonest practices. At the time of his suspension evidence was before the bureau showing beyond question instances of the purchase of testimony, fraudulent preparation of affidavits, bribing of sworn officials of the Government, and wholesale deception of applicants for pension, by means of which they were induced to show their gratitude by the payment of fees and gratuities beyond the amounts allowed by law.

"It was apparent that all claims allowed upon ex parte evidence furnished by Van Leuven must be investigated. In the few cases inquired into at the time of the preliminary investigation, evidences of fraud were so plain and so numerous that every claim filed and prosecuted by him became inevitably an object of suspicion. Accordingly all his cases which could be at once identified in the files of the bureau were drawn and examined, and nearly 500 of these have been sent to Special Examiner Waite, at Minneapolis, for investigation. In such as seemed to rest wholly upon evidence prepared by Van Leuven—somewhat more than 200 in all—suspension of payment was ordered, pending the necessary inquiry. This was in accordance with the uniform practice of the bureau for many years, and is singular in this instance only by reason of the fact that the majority of the suspended pensions were drawn in a few adjacent counties.

"Special Examiner Waite has been for several weeks engaged exclusively on these cases. In some instances it has been found practicable to rescind the order of suspension in advance of thorough investigation. In such cases there has been but a brief withholding of the pension.

"But in most of the cases the evidence upon which the original action of the bureau was based is now known to be so worthless that it would be a breach of official trust to continue payments before the facts have been thoroughly sifted.

"Doubtless there are some cases in which the temporary loss of the pension works hardship to worthy men, but no pains will be spared to ascertain such cases and make the period of suspension as brief as possible."

YOUNG SMITH CALLS ON NANNIE.

Their Meeting in Yorkville Prison an Affectionate One—Lawyer Graham's Story.

Mrs. Nannie Smith, who is charged by Lawyer J. B. Graham with having snatched from him $350 with which he wanted to buy for Bennie T. Smith a path to divorce, was in a changed mood when she woke up in Yorkville Prison yesterday.

She was surly and defiant, and with wrathful tongue lashed unmercifully the family of her twenty-two-year-old husband, whose father, Robert B. Smith, a broker, thinks his hopeful heir was duped into matrimony.

Lawyer Graham says the Smith family feels disgraced by the marriage of young Bennie. The young man's father, he said, had authorized him to get the woman out of town so that the way to a divorce would be clear.

"She agreed to go to her family in St. Louis," said Mr. Graham, "and I took to her $350 given me for her by the deluded young man's father.

"When I showed her the money she snatched it and disappeared. The police found her later in a music hall. In her flat were her trunks, strapped but empty."

Bennie Smith called on his wife in the prison yesterday afternoon. When the two were brought together in front of a cell door the young man rushed to his wife, kissed and hugged her, and they talked lovingly for half an hour.

The case will be heard this afternoon.

TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

The Karamania's Passengers and Their Baggage Prepared for Landing.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 21.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletins to-day:

12:30 P. M.—The passengers detained on Hoffman Island, having received a final bath and their baggage disinfected, are ready to be transferred, but owing to the inclement weather and high seas prevailing in the Lower Bay the transfer is postponed until to-morrow.

Elizabeth Spinnelli, aged thirty-five years, died yesterday morning of pneumonia and parenchymatous nephritis. She had been isolated since the 13th inst., and all bacteriological examination proved negative. The autopsy confirmed the diagnosis as above stated.

Sunday morning early, during the storm, our telephones connecting with the islands in the Lower Bay were burned out, and no report was obtained from the hospital until this morning.

The bulletin of 9 P. M., last night, failed to state that Antonia Carlone, who had recovered from cholera on the 13th instant, died of pneumonia, instead of cholera, as misstated.

9 P. M.—To-morrow morning early a transfer boat will go to Hoffman Island and take on board the detained passengers of the Karemania and transfer them to Ellis Island. All of their baggage has been disinfected, repacked, and tagged with the certification of disinfection and placed on board of a covered barge which will be towed to the immigration depot to-morrow. Each person has been supplied with a card giving his name, nativity, destination, the steamer's name, the time of his detention, and a certification that he has been inspected and his baggage disinfected.

Much Trouble About Fifteen Cents.

Olive Leon, twenty years old, of 229 West Fortieth Street, was passing through West Twenty-fourth Street last night carrying her pocketbook in her hand. When near Seventh Avenue a man snatched the pocketbook and ran.

The young woman started after him at once, shouting "Police! Stop thief!" At Seventh Avenue the man was arrested.

He gave the name of Albert Reitz and said he was a French cook out of employment. When he was searched at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the pocketbook was found in his possession.

When the Sergeant at the desk examined the pocketbook he remarked: "Take him down stairs. What a lot of trouble over 15 cents!"

Thought He Was Thrown Out.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 21.—Patrick Fitzgerald of 574 East Eighteenth Street, New-York, fell from the fourth-story window of 52 Fifth Street, Long Island City, to-day.

Michael Stanton and Patrick Higgins, of the same address, were arrested upon suspicion of having thrown him from the window. They proved their innocence, and were paroled until the case is inquired into.

Fitzgerald is at St. John's Hospital with a fractured skull.

Wanted to Pass in a Bottle of Whisky.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 21.—Arthur Edwards, Charles Miller, and James Flynn, the three men captured Tuesday night charged with trying to break into Queens County Jail for the purpose of liberating prisoners, were held for the Grand Jury by Justice Kavanagh to-day.

Through their counsel they denied any intention of breaking into the jail. They declared they simply wanted to pass a bottle of whisky to their friends on the inside.

Choctaws May Be the Losers.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—A special from Caddo, Indian Territory, says: "News from a reliable source has just reached here that Treasurer McCurtain has failed and that the payment of the lease district money to the Indians will have to stop. No reason is given for the failure. McCurtain had over $1,000,000 of money due the Choctaws in his possession, and his bond is only $50,000."

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. J. L. Powell, Medical Department, one month; First Lieut. J. M. Califf, Third Artillery, one month; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, one month, from Sept. 1; Col. M. A. Cochran, Sixth Infantry, fifteen days; Second Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First Infantry, fourteen days; First Lieut. John Pope, First Artillery, one month; Capt. W. W. Gray, Medical Department, fourteen days; Capt. M. W. Wood, Medical Department, one month; Second Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, ten days.

THE TRAINING SHIP CONSTELLATION, with the naval cadets on board, arrived at Hampton Roads Sunday evening from a cruise in European waters. All the cadets are well.

THE CHARLESTOWN arrived at Barbados Sunday, eight days from Hampton Roads. She will coal and proceed southward, touching at Rio on her way to Callao.

CAPT. EDWARD E. DRAVO is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of Colorado, relieving Major William A. Elderkin.

THE YORKTOWN arrived at Rio de Janeiro Saturday on her way around the Horn to the western coast of South America.

THE CONCORD sailed yesterday morning from Perim, in the Red Sea, for the China station.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Butchers employed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Swartzhild & Sulzberger, at Kansas City, Mo., have decided to strike after the killing for export, against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, which went into effect yesterday.

—A committee of Fall River mill owners will go to Boston to confer with New-England textile manufacturers for the purpose of considering a uniform schedule of wages in the cotton industry. Twenty per cent. reduction is proposed.

—Lazarus Silverman, the Chicago banker who failed, has reported assets $1,608,000 and liabilities $1,375,000. He promises to pay in full if his creditors will permit him to resume.

—William Krist, son of Julius Krist, foreman of the Norwich (N. Y.) Silk Company, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday by a boy in a boat on the Chenango River.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 17 | Sun sets....6 48 | Moon sets..A M 12 13

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..A M 3 45	Gov. Isl....A M 4 09	Hell Gate...A M 6 02
Sandy H'k..P M 3 52	Gov. Isl....P M 4 24	Hell Gate...P M 5 17

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..A M 9 38	Gov. Isl...A M 10 16	Hell Gate..A M 11 44
Sandy H'k.P M 10 18	Gov. Isl...P M 11 05	Hell Gate..A M 12 33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lahn, Bremen	2:00 A M	5:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Rannock, Puerto Rico	1:00 P M	2:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Britannic, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Westernland, Antwerp	12:00 M	2:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.		
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Dubbledam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	12:00 M	3:00 P M
Grecian, Glasgow	......	......
FRIDAY, AUG. 25.		
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, AUG. 26.		
Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 A M	4:30 A M
Chester, Southampton	1:00 P M	4:00 P M
City of Birmingham, Savannah		3:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Constance, Cape Colony	12:00 P M	......
Ems, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Endeavor, La Plata countries	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Ethiopia, Glasgow	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Etruria, Liverpool	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Muriel, St. Thomas	......	12:00 M
Rugia, Hamburg	......	4:30 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.—Adirondack, Kingston, Aug. 17; Mohawk, London, Aug. 11; Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 12; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.—Havel, Bremen, Aug. 16; Massasoit, Swansea, Aug. 10; Niagara, Havana, Aug. 19; Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—Ludgate Hill, London, Aug. 10; Marsala, Hamburg, Aug. 10; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.—Compania, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 17; Virginia, Christiansand, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 13; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Aug. 22; Europe, London, Aug. 13; Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20; Martello, Hull, Aug. 11; New-York, Southampton, Aug. 19; Wieland, Havre, Aug. 15.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug 21.

SS Chester, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 52 A. M.

SS Castilian Prince, (Br.,) Coull, Buenos Ayres, &c., July 18, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of San Antonio, Dole, Norfolk, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, with mdse to John C. Roberts.

SS City of Washington, Curtis, Vera Cruz, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 20 A. M.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon Aug. 14, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Aug. 9, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Cyller, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Bonnel, Tur & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 7 30 P. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Aarhus, Denmark, 15 ds, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Boothby, Glasgow Aug. 11 via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 30 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9 25 P M 20.

Ship John McLeod, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henderson, Pisagua 85 ds, with nitrate of soda to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, SW, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Colombia, for Colon; Puerto Rico, for Lisbon; Cufic, for Liverpool; Panama, for Bordeaux.

Ship Hainaut, for Antwerp.

Brigs Morning Light, for Demerara; Electric Light, for West Indian ports.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Cottage City, for Portland.

Spoken.

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, from New-York May 10 for Portland, Oregon, was spoken June 18 in lat 19 S, lon 36 W.

Ship Philadelphia, (Ger.,) Wachter, from Yokohama March 26 for New-York, was spoken July 17 in lat 34 S, lon 25 E.

Ship Isaac Reed, Waldo, from New-York July 16 for San Francisco, was spoken July 28 in lat 43 N, lon 34 W.

Bark Loch Ranza, (Br.,) Carnochan, from New-York July 10 for Anjer, was spoken July 28 in lat 43 N, lon 34 W.

Miscellaneous.

SS Ethiopia, which arr. here this morning from Glasgow, while preparing to leave Quarantine this afternoon, broke springs of high-pressure cylinder. She will repair and start for the city as soon as possible.

Domestic Ports.

WEST POINT, Va., Aug. 21.—SS City of Columbus, which arr. here to-day from New-York, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—SS Old Dominion, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Aug. 8, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin Aug. 9 for New-York, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Aug. 6 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Solingen, (Ger.,) Capt. Trulsen, from New-York Aug. 9 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Uplands (Br.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 17.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Swansea for New-York Aug. 18.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, sld. from — for New-York Aug. 18.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, sld. from Sorrento for New-York Aug. 18.

SS St. Ronans, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, sld. from Liverpool for New-York Aug. 19.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreros, from New-York July 29, arr. at Oporto Aug. 14.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New-York Aug. 2, arr. at Marseilles Aug. 19.

SS Amerika, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Christiania yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New-York Aug. 10 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Parahyba, (Fr.,) Capt. Luca, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Yumuri, (Norw.,) Capt. Danielsen, from New-York Aug. 7, for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York to-day.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York Aug. 7, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. Von Gossel, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 7 P M yesterday.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 21.—North German Lloyd SS Saale, Capt. Sander, from New-York, arr. here at 6 P M to-day.

GOTHENBURG, Aug. 21.—SS Bohemia, Capt. Schroeder, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.50
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.65
Best & Belcher	.55	Potosi	.55
Bulwer	.10	Savage	3.00
Chollar	.25	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Union Consolidated	.35
Crown Point	.25	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.30	Yellow Jacket	.35
Hale & Norcross	.50		

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Houses and Flats Wanted	7
Apartments To Let	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	6	Law Schools	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Legal Notices	7
Business Notices	5	Medical	7
City Flats To Let	7	Meetings	6
City Houses To Let	7	Miscellaneous	7
City Real Estate For Sale	7	New Publications	5
Country Real Estate For Sale	7	Proposals	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	6	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	6	Surrogate Notices	7
Help Wanted	7	The Turf	7
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	10
		Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter — Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St.—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.—8:15—Liberty Hall.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Span of Life.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Chicago vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15.—The Player.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The composition of the committees of the House gives evidence of Mr. CRISP'S freedom from the pressure of pledges made to help his own election to the Speakership, or to accomplish any other specific purpose not consistent with the promotion of sound legislation. The Ways and Means Committee is a strong one, and has been wisely placed under the direction of Mr. WILSON of West Virginia as Chairman. The need of providing Mr. SPRINGER with a conspicuous place to atone for superseding him accounts for his being made the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, though Mr. SPERRY was fairly entitled to the place and well qualified for it. The agreement under which the House is to dispose of the silver question makes it of less consequence than it would otherwise be that Mr. BLAND is retained at the head of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Nobody will regret the disappearance of Mr. HOLMAN from the Committee on Appropriations or begrudge him the Chairmanship of Indian Affairs. The Appropriations Committee is bound to be a very important one at the regular session of Congress, and it seems to be well made up, with Mr. SAYERS of Texas at its head. The Speaker appears to have tried to make good use of his material.

Chicago has a Stock Exchange where there is trading in the shares of local corporations. It appears that since February there has been a shrinkage in the value of the shares of sixteen of these concerns, as indicated by market quotations, amounting to nearly $64,000,000, or about 45 per cent. The most conspicuous declines are seen in the quotations for two or three Trust combinations, including the Strawboard Company and the Diamond Match Company, and in the price of the shares of the local street railways.

Mr. COOPER of Florida is clearly an addition to the House. In his maiden speech the other day he showed great brightness and quickness as well as solid good judgment. Mr. LIVINGSTON of Georgia thought to corner him by asking why, if the Sherman notes have created a burden upon the Treasury, they were at a premium in New-York and at par in London? Mr. COOPER replied that money was at a premium in New-York "because of the panic. The stringency locks it up, and it is locked up because of the lack of confidence in financial operations under the Sherman act," and the Treasury note "is at par in London because you can draw gold for it in America." Discussing the value of silver, he said: "Just before I was leaving Florida an old friend of mine, who had lived for years on the Pacific slope, came to me and said: 'I do not know how you stand on silver; I have got one advantage over you with reference to it. I have dug silver, and I have dug potatoes, and they are each worth what they will sell for.'" That is really the gist of the whole question as to the unlimited coinage of silver. Referring to the interest of his own constituents in the question of free coinage he said: "If I am to vote for a bill to give an artificial value to things; if I am to vote for this measure, I want an amendment added by which it shall be enacted that my people shall receive a dollar for every 57 cents worth of their cotton and tobacco and oranges and pineapples and vegetables and logs and lumber and turpentine." This is argument that every one can understand and no one can refute.

The Democratic State Committee of this State has been called to meet next Saturday to fix the time and place of the State Convention. There is a good deal of premature talk about nominations, which are to be made by the convention and not by the committee. One thing is sure—this is going to be a very bad year for making weak nominations or putting up candidates who will excite direct opposition.

It seems odd that when two important yachting events have just failed for want of wind another should fail by reason of too much wind. This statement makes it look as if the American racing yacht were a very particular and fastidious kind of seagoing craft. But it is not really a fair statement. The breeze yesterday was probably no stronger than that in which the deciding race between the *Puritan* and the *Genesta* was sailed, and not too strong for very exciting racing. The *Valkyrie* would probably be ready to sail a race in such a breeze. What made it wise to postpone the race yesterday was not the wind so much as the mist and spray that would have made it very difficult for the racers to pick up a mark-boat, and would wantonly have involved a risk which no owner of a yacht or other person responsible for human lives would have been justified in incurring.

SENATOR MORRILL'S WISE WORDS.

Yesterday Senator JUSTIN S. MORRILL of Vermont asked and obtained indefinite leave of absence from the Senate on account of ill health. If he should never be able to return to the seat which he has so long filled with honor, he will have the satisfaction of reflecting that his parting words were the words of soberness, wisdom, and patriotism on the supreme question of the hour. His brief speech in favor of repealing the provisions of the law under which the purchase of silver is straining the currency of the country to the breaking point and has already shattered confidence in financial calculations, was one of the clearest and soundest expositions of the situation that the country has had, and, coming from this Nestor of the Senate, should have great influence.

Senator MORRILL is eighty-three years old, and has served in Congress continuously since 1855. He was in the lower house through all the stirring period of agitation and peril before and during the war, and has been a Senator more than a quarter of a century. On every question relating to the integrity and the credit of the Government and the stability and safety of the currency he has held a sound and consistent position throughout his long and patriotic public career. He was one of the few Republican Senators who opposed the passage of the Sherman act in 1890, and he did not fail to give warning of its inevitable effect.

Mr. MORRILL spoke yesterday in a spirit of friendliness to the policy of bimetallism, and pointed out with the candor of a true friend the difficulties in its way. He showed that after a suspension of the purchase of bullion there would still be more silver than gold in the currency of this country, and declared that maintaining it at a parity with gold, while purchasing five tons of bullion a day and paying for it in notes redeemable in gold, was too heavy a task for the Government. But to substitute free coinage would be to adopt the very measure most feared by the country and bring us to the single standard of silver. With admirable lucidity he showed why this would surely be a depreciated standard and why it is impossible for our Government alone to maintain a parity of gold and silver at any ratio under existing conditions. The force of the venerable Senator's remarks was enhanced by the calmness and elevation of their tone and their freedom from partisanship. His closing words should be remembered: "No Government can be sustained which does not fulfill its pledges in good faith. The public debt, National and State, and all other contracts, by our recorded pledges, are payable in legal tender on a parity with gold. The honor of the country may be in peril. Whatever policy will relieve the public distress will be my policy. Whatever party favors the public credit will have my favor. Whatever measures support public honor will have my support."

FOOLISH PARTISANSHIP.

The leading Republican organ in this city yesterday published a large cartoon, over which was in large letters this legend: "How Do Workingmen Like the Prospect of Tariff Smashing?" On the left, with the date 1892, was represented a political meeting, with a sentence attributed to HENRY WATTERSON, and on the right, with the date of 1893, a file of workmen leaving a closed factory. Underneath was the inscription, "Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind." On the editorial page an article entitled "The Main Cause" argued that our financial difficulties are chiefly due to the success of the Democratic Party at the national elections in November.

It does not seem to us that this sort of thing is an evidence at this moment of a very intelligent regard for the best interests of the public, particularly of the city where the paper is published. On Friday there was a small riot of unemployed Hebrew workingmen, which at one time threatened rather serious trouble. If the leading agitators were not involved in a quarrel among themselves, and if the crowd had not been made up chiefly of a rather weak and not very belligerent class, there might have been an ugly time. On Saturday there was a meeting of men professing to be out of work, at which some of the speakers used language of a violent sort. On Sunday there was a meeting of workingmen of various sorts, at which a committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask the city to provide work, and also to pay the rent of those who cannot get work. Just at this time it seems to us that it would show cooler judgment and greater care for the law and order necessary for the whole community not to try to teach men who may be out of work that their sufferings are due to the result of a lawful and peaceful election for national officers. The Democratic Party must have the majority in Congress for at least two years yet and the Presidency for nearly four. The Government of this city is also in its hands. Idle and excited and possibly suffering workmen who are taught by cartoons and editorial articles that the Democratic Party has caused their woes cannot absolutely be trusted to discriminate between the party and the Government which its candidates are compelled to administer, and under such incitement may be guilty of rash acts that would have to be sternly repressed and punished. If that happens, the editor who resorted to this kind of partisan appeal cannot, if his conscience is not wholly hardened, hold himself blameless.

Probably he did not think of the possible influence of his little partisan venture. Probably he simply thought that he was making a sharp point on his political opponents. But even from that view, we hardly think that he is to be congratulated. We would call his attention to some remarks of Mr. THOMAS DOLAN of Philadelphia on this policy. We printed them yesterday morning, but they are so pertinent and sensible that they will bear repeating:

"It appears to me that it is entirely wrong for the Republicans to keep harping away upon the same old campaign tactics. The Democrats have fully three years in which to right matters, and if the Republicans insist that the present depression is due to fear regarding the tariff, when business becomes brighter the Democrats will claim all of the credit, and assert that better times are due to whatever changes in the tariff laws they may have enacted. This country is just as rich as it was six months ago. The harvests are bountiful, the needs of consumers are just as great, and as soon as Congress enacts the proper laws I look for a complete restoration of confidence which will cause the tide of prosperity again to sweep over the land."

This is the talk of an earnest Republican, an experienced and successful business man, a manufacturer, and a protectionist. It is also the talk of an honest and loyal American citizen, who does not allow his partisanship to obscure his judgment or to play tricks with his patriotism.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

The press dispatches of yesterday from Berlin contain a summary of a report recently published by the sanitary authorities of that city. The following extract should not be overlooked:

"Only the emigrants from the stricken districts of Russia are disinfected. *If the emigrants are destitute they are sent at public expense to America or elsewhere.* The orders to turn back all destitute emigrants trying to cross the Russian frontier have failed to accomplish much. By one kind of fraud and another, the steady stream across the border is kept in motion."

This is an admission that destitute persons arriving in Berlin are shipped to this country at the expense of the city. Two or three days ago the State Department at Washington warned the Superintendent of Immigration that the agents of transatlantic steamship companies were advertising in Europe their ability to procure the admission into this country, by way of Canada, of paupers and other persons for the exclusion of whom at our seaports Federal statutes have been enacted.

We presume that many of the immigrants who have recently come to this country from Russia are reported as having come from Germany. The following figures show the number of immigrants arriving from Russia, Poland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in the twelve months ending on June 30 and also in the six months ending on the same date:

	Year.	Six Months.
Russia	43,657	28,968
Poland	13,659	5,067
Germany	96,313	51,211
Austria-Hungary	59,627	40,201
Italy	72,403	54,236

It will be noticed that the number for the second half of the year was much larger than the number for the first half, except in the case of Poland. Returns for the month of June show a decided increase, except with respect to Poland and Germany, over the numbers arriving from the same countries in the corresponding month of 1892. For example, the number coming from Russia was 9,260, as compared with 8,347 in June a year ago; the increase for the month in the case of Austria-Hungary was from 9,745 to 10,984; and in the case of Italy there was an increase from 7,175 to 10,176. In the official reports the number of immigrants coming in by way of Canada is not included, because no measures have been taken to ascertain what the number is.

While the Government should not at any time permit the authorities of any foreign city or nation to unload paupers upon the taxpayers of this country, and should take measures for the exclusion at all times of all emigrants whom our immigration laws are designed to shut out, at the present time the question whether it is expedient to admit emigrants generally, except under restrictions designed to discourage the immigration movement, is brought forcibly to the attention of the public by the condition of our industries.

There are now out of employment in this country more than 500,000 persons who were at work a few weeks ago, and still the stream of immigrants pours in, continually adding to the supply of workmen and increasing the number of the unemployed. In the six months ending on June 30 more than 308,000 immigrants arrived, and were admitted. Of these 128,000 came from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland, and Russia. The number arriving in June was nearly 68,000, and 30,000 of these came from the countries just mentioned. For July we have no record, but the number was large. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Italy immigration from that country has now been suspended, but it will be recalled that the *Weser*, which arrived from Naples four or five days ago, brought 1,000 persons in her steerage.

For the benefit of the thousands who are out of work immigration should be stopped. But there are no laws by which the immigration movement can be checked except those which relate to the importation of infectious diseases. It may be that the condition of our industries will bring this subject before members of Congress in a new light.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Most American readers will be surprised by the result of the French elections, for certainly not many expected that not only the Republicans in general but the Republicans of the special variety represented by President CARNOT and President CARNOT'S representatives in the last two or three Ministries would hold their own. The revelations with respect to Panama have very extensively smirched what before were fair reputations, and it was to be expected that the bearers of these reputations would be made to feel the weight of an aroused public opinion. In fact, there is no evidence in the returns, so far as they have been received, that Panama cut any figure in the elections, or that any candidate has been rejected by reason of his real or reputed connection with the Panama scandal, although second elections will be required, under the French rules, for those who obtained pluralities and not absolute majorities. Among these, to be sure, are not only M. CLÉMENCEAU, but several ex-Ministers, including M. FLOQUET and M. JULES ROCHE. All the members of the present Ministry, however, have secured their re-elections.

This is at first sight a very surprising and perhaps a not very creditable result. There can be no self-respecting and patriotic Frenchman who does not feel that the revelations of Panama were a national disgrace, and who did not experience some desire to show his resentment of that disgrace. There is nothing on the face of the returns to show that that sentiment had any influence at all upon the voting, as certainly it has had no decisive influence on the result.

No doubt the re-elected Ministers congratulate themselves upon the result of their Siamese performances. Doubtless "a spirited foreign policy" is, in a general way, an effective expedient for an administration which is in a bad domestic difficulty. But we have had no evidence that the mass of the French people cares much about the acquisition of more territory in Asia, and it is not at all likely that the Siamese business exercised any controlling influence. The fact more probably is that the great majority of the people meant simply to sustain the republic. There was nothing else in view for them to sustain. The number of Boulangists is reduced to three, and it is quite as absurd that there should be even three Boulangists without BOULANGER as that there should even be nine Parnellites without PARNELL. The same revelations that discredited and ruined BOULANGER also discredited and ruined the pretender whose stalking horse BOULANGER was. That the Royalist Deputies should be promptly diminished in numbers on the first occasion after the revelations when their constituents had a chance at them was a foregone conclusion. It appears that they have lost twenty-eight of the forty-six seats which the Republicans have gained. As for the Socialists it is as impossible that they should make any political headway in a country of which the soil is so minutely divided as it is in France as that they should make any headway in the United States. There was really nothing for sensible and patriotic Frenchmen to do but to sustain the republic. The result of the elections thus far shows that if every "doubtful district" of the 145 that have failed to make a choice goes against the Republicans on a second election they will still have a majority of the Chamber, and this is a result upon which not only France but mankind is to be congratulated.

THE RIOT IN FRANCE.

The tension of international relations throughout Europe is in general no greater now, perhaps, than it has been for five or six years past. But there are new sources of irritation between some of the powers, as between France and England on account of the Siamese business, and between France and Italy on account of the proposal of the Crown Prince of Italy to attend the German manœuvres in Alsace. The riot at Aigues-Mortes could not have happened at a more unpropitious time. There was no distinctly political purpose in the conduct of the rioters, and no reason in the events of the riot why it should not be smoothed over diplomatically with an apology and an indemnity. But the French temper about Italy is just now such as to make it difficult for the French Government to do what one Government would ordinarily do without hesitation to another with which it was on friendly terms. It seems to be very fortunate that the riot did not happen a fortnight or a month sooner. In that case, with the elections in view, the difficulties of the French Government would have been even greater than they are now.

The riot will recall to all readers of newspapers the riot in New-Orleans. Internationally, the two events stand upon the same footing, though there is one striking difference, and that is not in favor of France. The men killed by the mob at New-Orleans were not killed as Italians, but as criminals who had managed to evade the law by intimidating its ministers. No Italian who was not also believed, on strong evidence, to be a criminal was injured or molested. The fury of the French mob was avowedly directed against Italians as Italians, and the men who were killed were killed solely on account of their nationality. Our Government at once expressed its regret for the occurrence, and acknowledged its liability and professed its willingness to pay a suitable indemnity. Thereby it took the wind out of the sails of the Italian jingoes who were preparing to make political capital for themselves out of the massacre.

If American feeling had at the time of the massacre at New-Orleans been as strongly excited against Italy as French feeling is now, the task of our Government would have been much harder. The task of the French Government now is to soothe Italian susceptibilities in spite of an extensive popular disposition to excite those susceptibilities. This requires skill and courage. As it is not to be supposed, however, that France is ready to risk a conflict with the triple alliance, which would pretty surely, in case of such a conflict, become a quadruple alliance, it is to be expected that the reparation which Italy has a right to demand will promptly be made.

Owing to an error in the record consulted the commentary on the *Vigilant's* first performance published on Saturday made the *Volunteer's* average speed in her trial race appear too slow. The second and third legs of the course were nine miles each, not five miles, and the total distance actually sailed was a little over forty-one miles. Thus the average speed of the *Volunteer* was 9.45 knots an hour, not 7.59 knots. The breeze, however, was much fresher than that in which the *Vigilant* made her first record, and eighteen miles of reaching naturally increased the showing of average speed.

AROUND GO THE WHEELS AGAIN.

Industries Taking a Fresh Start in Various Parts of the Country.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—There is plenty of smoke issuing from countless chimneys of many iron mills this morning in the vicinity of Pittsburg. The sligo works of Phillips, Nimick & Co. went into full operation this morning. Three thousand men are at work at Jones & Laughlin's to-day, and every department is at work except four mills and the sheet-iron rolls. The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company's works are in partial operation to-day, as is also the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company at Chartiers. The Black Diamond Steel Works started in full to-day, giving employment to 4,000 people.

Outside of the city there was a partial resumption at reduced wages at the National Tube Works at McKeesport. Three open hearth furnaces were placed in operation at the Carnegie Homestead plant. The Oliver Coke Furnace Company fired 100 ovens at Uniontown this morning, employing 300 men. Before the end of the week it is expected that other large plants will be placed in operation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The St. Louis Stamping Company and Tin-Plate Works, known as the Niedringhaus Plant, will resume work in about a week. Ex-Congressman Niedringhaus said to-day: "I think we will be able to start up by next Monday. We are making some repairs which ought to be completed by that time, and then we will be ready. The demand for tin is increasing, and none is being imported."

The works employ about 2,000 hands. They have been idle for two months.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The works of the Peckham Motor Truck and Car Wheel Company, which have been shut down for a week, started up this morning with their full force of over eighty men at work.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 21.—The Towle Manufacturing Company, after a shut-down of several weeks, started up this morning, much to the gratification of employes and local dealers.

This industry distributes a large amount of cash weekly, and its withdrawal from circulation was felt in all sections of the city.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Rockford Shoe Factory and W. E. & John Barnes, machinists, resumed operations to-day. The watch factory, Nelson Knitting Company, and Emerson, Talcott & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, will resume with a full force Sept. 4, and the Trahern Pump Company will re-employ its entire force on that day.

It is believed that all the old industries will be running on or about the 1st of the month.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Justice Fursman this morning granted an order allowing Receivers Kemp and Keenan of the Troy Steel and Iron Company to resume work at the Albany Iron Works and on the Merchant train at the Rensselaer Iron Works, to complete the orders on hand, and also allowing them to sell Merchant steel and iron at market rates.

These departments of the company's plant will probably start to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The mills in Olneyville resumed operations this morning, though they may run on only half time for a while.

MAY COMBAT THE TROOPS.

Feeling in Mexico Over the Elections Growing in Intensity.

SATILLO, Mexico, Aug. 21.—The committee of citizens, members of the Cardenas party, who went to the City of Mexico to request of President Diaz the appointment of a Military Governor of the State of Coahuila, pending the settlement of the present Gubernatorial contest, have returned. They were unsuccessful in their mission, and Col. Garza Galan will probably continue as Governor until his successor is elected.

The political excitement here is growing in intensity, and about two hundred prominent families have left the city and State to avoid the threatened riots. One of those who have left is the wealthiest banker and mine owner in Northern Mexico. In the early part of the campaign he identified himself with the Cardenas party. He was promptly served with a threatening notice by the Galan party, and he lost no time in departing for Europe.

Pedro Garza Ramos, President of the Cardenas Club in Pedras Negras, who was arrested about ten days ago on the charge of inciting revolution, is confined in the State Penitentiary here.

A dispatch from Monclova says that a number of prisoners have been brought there from Cuatro Cienegas and other points for having formed a political club in favor of Cardenas. Some of them changed their opinion and signed a paper in favor of the re-election of Col. Garza Galan and were released.

The Galan followers claim that the Cardenas faction is losing strength, and that it is composed of the old Mullera party, which sought to defeat the election of Gallan for Governor eight years ago.

The election will take place on the third Sunday in September.

The Cardenas forces have evacuated all the towns of which they had taken posession, the Federal troops being in charge of the different municipalities.

The news that the Federal troops under Major Alvarez had fired upon the Cardenas forces commanded by Col. Francisco Trevino, near Zaragoza, killing four men and wounding several others, has intensified the feeling here and the trouble may result in a general conflict between the Cardenas forces on the one hand, and the Federal and Galan forces on the other.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman William E. Simonds of Connecticut is at the Astor.

—Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gov. Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona and Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis are at the Holland.

Rescue of Two Thetis Fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—Simon Cortreau and Larry Bendreau, two fishermen from the American schooner Thetis, who were reported drowned by their Captain, were landed here yesterday. They went trawling a mile from the Thetis and were lost in the fog for two days and nights. They rowed in search for the Thetis or rescue from any other source until a fog horn was heard and answered, and, almost exhausted, they were picked up by the schooner Ocean Plough and taken to Newfoundland. United States Consul Ingraham will forward them to Gloucester.

Negroes Have Faith in Mr. Cleveland.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—Colored Democrats this morning sent the following message to the Negro Democratic National League, in session in Washington:

"The negro Democrats of Kansas send greeting to their brethren of the Democratic National League. We have abiding faith in President Cleveland, the Democratic Party, and the Negro Democratic National League, of which the Hon. C. H. J. Taylor is President. If negroes follow these they cannot go astray, but will greatly aid in solving the race problem. God speed you. Stand firm."

Too Soon to Ask for a Mandamus.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Judge Haight this morning denied the application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Select Councilmen to redistrict the wards of the city on the ground that the motion was premature.

He holds that the statute requiring the redistricting of towns and cities into districts of 400 or less to be mandatory, but that the Councilmen have until thirty days prior to election day to make a redistricting if they so determine.

LAW ON THE WHISKY KEG.

South Carolina Carriers Think They Have Won a Point in the Courts.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21.—The decision of Judge Simonton in the United States Circuit Court in the habeas corpus case of Langford was filed to-day. Langford is the agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Prosperity in this State. He was arrested and held under the twenty-fifth section of the State Dispensary liquor law for delivering to the consignee a keg of whisky shipped from an outside State. The section referred to forbids any common carrier to transport or any agent to deliver packages of liquor which have not the official certificate of the State Dispenser that they are for the use of the State Dispensary.

The railroad company claimed that this section was contrary to the inter-State commerce laws and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The State claimed that it was the exercise of its legitimate police powers.

Judge Simonton's decision, in brief, is as follows: "The twenty-fifth section of the Dispensary act makes it a misdemeanor for a railroad employe to deliver intoxicating liquors from his train, and this without requiring any knowledge on his part that the package contains intoxicating liquors or that it is intended for sale. In every other instance mentioned in this section, including private carriers and railroad and express companies, knowledge that the intoxicating liquor is intended for sale is expressly required. This is a discrimination against one class of people—railroad employes—and is in conflict with the Constitution of this State, and so not within its police powers, and, therefore, not within the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "Wilson act." This being the case, the clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Dispensary act, under which the petitioner was charged and arrested, is void under the inter-State commerce law and the fourteenth amendment. He must be discharged from custody."

The State will probably appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The decision will cause the discharge of several railroad agents in various parts of this State who have been arrested as Langford was. The railroad people claim that it virtually relieves them of restrictions in bringing liquor into the State and delivering it.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, in an interview regarding the State Dispensary system, said: "I think the law will be a success. It has, of course, encountered the bitter opposition of the saloon keepers, but I have confidence that it will stand the test in the courts of last resort, and that it will ultimately prove a great blessing to the people of South Carolina. The reasonable Prohibitionists support the law. The fanatics, who want nothing short of absolute prohibition, oppose it as fiercely as do the whisky sellers."

REGULATIONS OF SEAL FISHING.

Dr. George M. Dawson Discusses the Action of the Paris Board.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 21.—Dr. George M. Dawson, who was employed by the Dominion Government to visit the Bering Sea seal fisheries as one of the British Commissioners, and who has been in attendance in this capacity before the Board of Arbitrators at Paris, has returned to Canada. Asked what he thought of the regulations adopted by the board for the protection of the seals, he said:

"The question of regulations suitable for the protection and preservation of the fur seals stood on an entirely different basis from that of the question of right, as explained by Sir Charles Russell in the course of his speech before the tribunal. This was not a matter to be decided by the arbitrators as jurists, but to be determined as between just men in the light of the facts and the rival industries.

"There can be no doubt that the arbitrators have endeavored to fix a code of regulations in that spirit. Both Great Britain and the United States were agreed in the wish to afford some protection to the fur seal, but they were unable to agree as to the degree and method of protection desirable or necessary. Had the British and United States Commissioners who investigated the facts and discussed regulations previous to the meeting of the Arbitration Court been able to reach common ground on this question their recommendations would have been without doubt accepted, and failing it the duty of formulating regulations devolved upon the arbitrators.

"I think that the result is as favorable as could have been anticipated under the provisions of the treaty and the terms of the questions submitted for decision. The extraordinary and wholly untenable claims of right successively advanced by the United States in various forms, have been severally negatived, with the result of discrediting the diplomatic methods of that country and supporting in its entirety the position held throughout by Great Britain and by Canada.

"If, as reported in the press, the legal gentlemen representing the United States in Paris are satisfied with such a result, they are very easily satisfied, for it is inconceivable that an honorable nation should advance merely fictitious claims, known to be such, for the purpose of eventually obtaining some subsidiary advantage as a makeweight."

NOTHING HEARD FROM SARNIA.

Anxiety Felt for Ship Twenty-three Days Out from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 21.—Great anxiety is felt here because the Dominion Line steamer Sarnia is still unheard from. She is now twenty-three days out from Montreal, having left here at daybreak on July 30, bound for Liverpool. When spoken by the Ripon City, about 500 miles east of Newfoundland twelve days ago, she reported that her machinery had broken down, but she refused assistance. Since then she has not been seen by any passing steamer bound for Montreal.

The agents here say there need be no anxiety regarding the Sarnia, as she will turn up all right in Liverpool within a few days at the latest, especially as she was twenty-seven days on a voyage from Liverpool to Portland last Spring, her shaft having broken on the way. They have every confidence in the ability of Capt. Couch, her commander, who has the reputation of being extremely cautious. On the other hand, there are some who think the Captain should have accepted the assistance of the Ripon City, although by not doing so he may save the company some thousands of pounds.

The steamship carried forty-two cabin passengers, among whom are some prominent English people, no Canadians or Americans being aboard. On the passenger list are the names of the Hon. Mrs. Farrar, Surgeon Col. Archer, the Rev. F. R. Smith, and Dr. Currie Jackson, the eye specialist.

The ship carried 302 head of fine cattle, and the cargo consisted of canned meats, grain, and hay. The crew numbered eighty all told.

Special Checks to Pay Employes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The men employed upon the construction department of the Capitol will receive two weeks' wages on Wednesday, each man to be paid half in currency and half by check.

Two weeks ago the National Commercial Bank of this city had some difficulty in securing enough currency to pay out the $32,000 demanded by the Capitol pay roll, in addition to its regular business. In order to relieve this pressure the bank has had special ten-dollar and twenty-dollar checks lithographed for use by the Capitol paymaster, which will be used in connection with currency payments to the employes in the Capitol construction department until money is easier.

Court-Martial of Col. Hughes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—The court-martial of Col. Hughes, Kansas National Guard, resumed its sittings to-day and will probably end the evidence to-morrow. Col. Hughes is charged with disobedience. Gov. Lewelling, on the witness stand, testified that of his own knowledge the accused was not guilty. The Governor said he still held that the House of Representatives which he desired the militia to drive from the hall last Winter was spurious, and that he recognized it only under compulsion, the Supreme Court having so ordered.

The charge of giving information to the enemy was not pressed, but it is said the court has intimated that Col. Hughes is guilty of that also.

Will Elect School Trustees.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At the annual school meeting of District 4, to-morrow night, four School Trustees are to be elected, one of whom is to serve a full term in place of Miss Lavinia M. Horton, who has been President of the Board of Education for six years. Miss Horton has for nearly half a century taught school in this village. Men who are now grandfathers were once pupils of hers. As there is no aspirant for the position against Miss Horton, she will again be returned to the board.

Had to Flee in the Night.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Summer residence of J. C. Wright, a New-York business man, was totally destroyed by fire at Edenwold, a suburb of Mount Vernon, at 2 o'clock this morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The flames spread so fast that nothing could be saved from the building. The inmates had to flee from the house.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Characteristically quaint is the letter which Thomas Bailey Aldrich wrote and the *Critic* makes public, regretting his inability to attend the farewell dinner in Boston to Consul Francis H. Underwood because of an appointment of long standing with some large-sized haddock off Tenant's Harbor, on the coast of Maine. "Mr. Underwood," he wrote, "is a man of whom a great deal of good is said behind his back, and I should like, for once, to say to his face in more words than can conveniently be got on paper how very highly we slightly younger men estimate the rare integrity which characterizes him and his writings, and so wish him godspeed on his Consulship. If wide knowledge of men and affairs and books, unfailing courtesy, and blameless life are desirable things in our representatives abroad, then the sooner we get Mr. Underwood out of this country the better it will be for Edinburgh, or wherever he may go."

—Mr. John G. Whittier used to be fond, as is well known, of going to the Summer resorts in New-England made famous in his verse, but he was not fond of meeting strangers who thought it incumbent upon them to show him at wearisome length their familiarity with his lines. From such he always sought shyly to withdraw himself, sometimes even being driven to seek refuge in his hotel bedroom to escape them, but he never did it in a way that caused a moment's suspicion in their minds that he had not derived an untold amount of pleasure from their self sought introduction to him.

—Frederick Stevens of Washington has recently bought an old homestead once occupied by Rufus Briggs in Attica, Wyoming County, and will remodel it and present it to the town for a public library as a memorial of his father, the late Hon. Robert S. Stevens. He will also present about 10,000 books and the leading newspapers and magazines for the free use of the townspeople. The establishment of a public library there was long the cherished wish of Mr. Stevens's father.

—It is said that among the present residents of Plymouth, Mass., is one who traces his ancestry back to Capt. Miles Standish, whose family name he bears, and also to John Alden, the handsome young Secretary, whom Standish sent to do his wooing with the fair Priscilla, and, being stimulated by that Puritan maiden to speak for himself, did so with results very satisfactory to them both, if not to the doughty Captain.

—Gov. Cleaves of Maine has lately received from Secretary of War Lamont information that a medal of honor has been awarded to Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of the State, and now a resident of this city, for distinguished gallantry at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He won it.

—United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota is credited with the statement that he will never read a speech from manuscript in the Senate again.

SMALL TALK.

—They do not have a long Summer vacation at the University of the South, in Sewanee, Tenn., for the reason that it is cool and pleasant up there on the mountains at this season. But in midwinter it is cold and dreary on the heights and professors and students gladly hie them away for the long vacation into lower and warmer places.

—The big building erected for the Confederate Veterans' reunion in Birmingham, Ala., has been named the Winnie Davis Wigwam. The late Confederacy's five surviving Lieutenant Generals, thirty Major Generals, and more than a hundred Brigadier Generals are expected to be present or to send representatives in their stead.

—The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard College has already begun making preparations for the celebration of its centennial in 1895. But some of the old members fear that, so much of the tradition of the club having been banished of late years, any celebration will be had under depressing circumstances.

—Pennsylvania has fifty-two of her sons in the National Congress, six of them being in the Senate. Two Senators and twenty-eight Representatives make up her own membership. Two of the others are representing Massachusetts districts, two Missouri, and ten other States and one Territory send one each.

—"All about the defalcation of J. H. Dow!" shrilly shrieked a newsboy in a street in Portland, Me., one day last week. Then a man among the passers-by was seen to reel and fall to the pavement. It was J. H. Dow.

—A man who was arrested for begging in the street in Montreal last week claimed that he was a Boston merchant, and was remanded for eight days that inquiries might be made concerning him.

NUGGETS.

—There is one way the pursuance of which will insure publicity for any man. Let him write a book. It is commonly supposed that to write a book requires brains, whereas the real requirement is perseverance. Brains are not so necessary as the physical endurance required mechanically to make a certain number of marks upon paper.—*Boston Home Journal.*

—"They be upholsterers inside," is the startling but correctly-worded sign adorning a small shop on a Cambridge highway. It is said the Faculty sat up all night after it was discovered, but finally decided it could go, and it has gone, to the amazement of the car-riding public ever since.—*Boston Herald.*

—Mrs. Chargem (of Meadowland Manor)—I hope time does not hang heavy on your hands while in the country, Mr. Citimann.

Summer Boarder—Have no fear. Time cannot drag too slowly to suit me when I'm paying Summer board.—*New-York Weekly.*

—Mrs. De Fashion—Bridget says she overheard you talking awfully about her to Nelly Nexdoor.

Little Daughter—We wasn't talkin' 'bout her at all. We was playin' keep house, an' p'etended we had servants, and I was makin' a society call.—*Good News.*

—Housenlot—This scare is nonsense. The country is all right.

Putencall—Don't doubt it; but what's troubling me is how to get money enough to enjoy it.—*Vogue.*

—An eminent physician says it is often dangerous to lie on the right side. It is also unnecessary. Any political speaker or writer knows the wrong side needs the lying, if any.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—"Do you know," said Hilton, who has just returned, "those Chicago fellows really take the credit of having made Columbus famous."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—After the Proposal.—"And do you love him, child?" "Love him, Mamma! I've seen his bank book."—*Texas Siftings.*

Denver Banks Open Their Doors.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 21.—The Union and the People's National Banks, which suspended on July 18 and 19, respectively, opened their doors for business at the regular hour this morning, having complied with the requirements of the Controller of the Currency. Each has on hand a considerably larger per cent. of money to meet immediate liabilities than the Controller requires.

It is expected that the other three suspended national banks will resume within a very short time. The three banks that have now opened their doors have been enabled to resume business by the certificate-of-deposit plan. These certificates have been issued in small amounts, and they are passing current among local business houses as cash. Each bank takes its own certificates for accounts due it. The result has been a very material relief to the financial stringency.

Chairman Quincy Resigns.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Josiah Quincy's resignation as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is in the hands of the committee, which will meet Saturday to select his successor and fix the time of the State Convention. Mr. Quincy called on Gov. Russell this morning and talked over the political situation.

Mr. Quincy said that he did not know what the committee would do with his resignation, but it would have to find another Chairman to manage the coming campaign, as he would be engaged in Washington. He left for Washington to-night. He will return next Saturday, but will not attend the meeting of the State Committee.

"LIBERTY HALL" AND PIERROT

ENGLISH SENTIMENT AND HUMOR AT THE EMPIRE.

And About the Same Sort of Thing From France at Daly's—"Liberty Hall," a Pretty Fairy Tale of Modern England, Received with Gentle Tears and Smiles—Pierrot in Pantomime—The New Grand Opera House—Actors' Fund Affairs—Gossip of the Stage.

"Liberty Hall," a pleasing four-act comedy by R. C. Carton, that had a long run last Winter at the St. James's Theatre, in London, was well received at the Empire Theatre last evening, where it was put forward to begin the "preliminary season," for Mr. Charles Frohman proposes not to call it the "regular season" at his beautiful little playhouse until Mr. Belasco's new play, called "The Younger Son," is produced in November.

But "Liberty Hall" is a play worth producing in any season and in any theatre, and the acting of it, especially of four of its characters, is as good as any we are likely to see at the Empire this Winter. Wherefore, it will be seen, there is very little difference between the preliminary proceedings there and the regular proceedings that are to come later. The house was crowded last night by a remarkably interesting and interested audience for a "first night" in August.

The performance was rewarded with smiles for its gentle, pervasive humor—if not always for its wit, which is recognizable, but British—and tears for its pathos, which is never deep but is oftener than usual true and unforced.

There was a particularly warm welcome for Viola Allen, an uncommonly tasteful and sympathetic actress in comedy, who was overshadowed all last Winter by the spell of St. Bridget and burdened by a very bad part in "Aristocracy." In "Liberty Hall" Miss Allen is right in her element, as, indeed, she would be in many plays of many different sorts, far her powers are not narrowly restricted, and where the author's idea is sensible and true she gives it graceful and telling expression.

There was sincere applause also for Henry Miller in a rôle a less tactful and less "sympathetic" actor might make a trifle disagreeable to an audience in which the American woman predominates; and for W. H. Crompton, who gave form and color to one of those eccentric stage personages that owe their existence to the influence of Dickens there was an equally hearty welcome. Mr. Crompton's portrayal of the amiable old shopman who owns a circulating library that does not circulate, who is badgered by a burly and vociferous creditor and worried by a relentless serving maid, will be accounted the best thing he has done. The quartet of good actors was completed by Cyril Scott, who carried a comparatively small part with dexterity and dignity, and gave an admirable touch to his best and shortest scene, which included an apology, the most difficult thing to do well, both on the stage and in life.

The acting was all pretty good, however, and May Robson, Agnes Miller, and a boy named William Frank, with an excellent comedy face, shared in the honors of the evening.

The fable of "Liberty Hall" is simple, but not hackneyed. The play resembles, somewhat, the comedy of Albery and Robertson, to which Mr. Carton seems to be trying to return. He is much nearer his model in this than he was in "Sunlight and Shadow," a piece of painfully good technical qualities which seemed to wholly lack the breath of life. Everything depended on the actors.

In "Liberty Hall" the quality of the acting is not nearly so essential. It is as improbable as a fairy tale, but it is the kind of improbability all the world is willing to accept. After a somewhat labored and artificial *protasis* in Act I., the scene is shifted to a shop parlor in Bloomsbury, and here the action proceeds to the end.

The quaint, the grotesque, and the romantic are here commingled. A high-born girl, who, left in penury, refused in her pride to accept the bounty of her cousin whom she had never seen, is here wooed and won by him under an assumed name and in the character of a poor salesman. Her pride is completely subjected to his will—which the women may not altogether like. He would be thought, in truth, something of a snob in real life, but he is called "eccentric," and he is very, very noble.

The construction of the last three acts is remarkably good, except in the climax of Act III., which at first seems to be mere shallow conventionality, but is presently found to be rather too subtle for such a simple play.

Miss Chilworth thinks the pseudo Mr. Owen has been making love to her little sister. Her jealousy ought to reveal to him the fact that she really loves him. He ought not to hold his tongue and suffer, then, just for the sake of making a curtain picture. But we learn afterward that the mere fact that she can accuse him satisfies him, for the time being, that she does not love him. This is subtle.

The dialogue is elaborately contrived, but many lines of the text that must have "told" in London went for nothing last night.

Mr. Owen	Henry Miller
Blanche Chilworth	Viola Allen
Amy Chilworth	Agnes Miller
Hon. Gerald Tanqueray	Cyril Scott
William Todman	W. H. Crompton
J. Briginshaw	E. Y. Backus
Mr. Pedrick, Solicitor	Frank Tannehill
Mr. Hickson	Louis R. Grisel
Miss Hickson	Emily Dodd
Robert Binks, Todman's shop-boy	William Frank
Crafer, Todman's servant	May Robson
Luscombe	Adolph Klauber

ONE OF TO-DAY'S PIERROTS.

A Play Without Words that Caused Tears and Smiles.

Pierrot—the Pierrot—was invented by Banville and Gautier, with Gaspard Deburau as a hint and the Théâtre des Funambules for a laboratory. That Pierrot's shadow was on the stage, his flesh and blood was in the books of 1830. Gilles and Pedrolino pretend to be his elder brothers, and history says without a tremor that Deburau's son and Paul Legrand and Alexander Guyon and Derudder and Rouffe incarnated him, but for all that—and them—the real Pierrot, who was "pâle, frêle, vêtre d'habits blafards, toujours affamé et toujours battu, l'être passif, qui assiste, morne et sournois, aux folies de ses maîtres," never escaped from yellow covers and died there young.

Of Pierrots since then there have been many, none the Pierrot, but each a Pierrot, and some died and some are still alive, of whom two, Pierrot Chéret-Willette and Pierrot Marguerite, are intensely 1893.

It was one of these two, the Pierrot Chéret-Willette, whom the people at Daly's Theatre watched last night. Mlle. Pilar Morin was his interpreter, and accomplished her task with an art so subtle, so delicately turned, so adequately expressive, as to seem great art and to give beholders the sense of acute mental vibration that any approach to perfection in art, even though it be not close, always produces. Without words she said that vice is empty and wearisome, that possibly virtue is the same, but is at least worth trying. She found budding life melancholy; life blossomed, tragic, and its fruit, possible reparation. She bought love's shadow with stolen bank-notes, was robbed of the shadow and went home, disillusionized, to try again, with a "perhaps" for hope. There was much of pathos in her Pierrot, something of gayety, no malice; the white clothes of innocence lacked the old laughter and the old big buttons, and the black satin of experience wore shabby in a week. It was the work of an artist, admirable, moving, not strenuous.

In this company of mimes is another woman, Mme. Eugenie Bade, who worked a miracle. She sat at a table and as she ate and drank thought of Pierrot, her son, the thief and runaway. She did nothing—nothing except break her heart—and half the women who watched her sobbed aloud, and tears stood in the eyes of scores of men. So great a thing so simply done is infinitely rare and infinitely worth seeing.

Pierrot's father mimed by M. Courtes was the bourgeois made into a type, deliciously impersonal. He read a copy of *Gil Blas* from end to end and needed no words to tell that he knew too much to speculate in stocks, that Armand Silvestre's prose poem in the first column wearied him ineffably, that the report of a murder trial was fairly interesting, and that the critique of "Lysistrata" was delightfully wicked.

Incidentally, it may be said that the pantomime was Carré's "L'Enfant Prodigue," with the expressive music of André Wormser excellently rendered by M. Aimé Lachaume and a competent orchestra. The piece is familiar here, and already recognized as perfect after its kind.

The full cast given that two other skilled actors may not go quite without recognition, was as follows:

Pierrot Junior	Mlle. Pilar Morin
Mme. Pierrot	Mme. Eugénie Bade
Phrynette	Mlle. Reine Roy
Pierrot Senior	M. Courtes
Le Baron	M. Dalleu
Servant	M. Buckland

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"The Span of Life" Begins Mr. E. C. Stanton's Term of Management.

The virtuous young men of the west side who filled the gallery of the Grand Opera House last night with their shirt sleeves and their enthusiasm must have rubbed their eyes a bit when they first sat down, and must have fancied for a moment that they had lost their bearings and strayed into one of those new Broadway theatres. The Grand Opera House has brushed off the dust that has been accumulating ever since the days of "Le Roi Carrote," and has emerged in a gentle garb of cream color and gold with burnishings of brazen rods and a glory of newly-painted cherubs that sit up aloft on the proscenium arch. The changes in the house have already been described in these columns, and it only remains to note that their effect at night is most excellent. The Grand Opera House has been brought up to date, and its auditorium is now one of the handsomest in the city.

The play offered for public delectation last evening was Sutton Vane's four-act melodrama entitled "The Span of Life." It belongs to the class of plays properly described as "thrilling." It tells the story of a good young man pursued on land and sea, in a garden, and in a lighthouse, in England and in Africa, by a villain of indefatigable industry, eager to secure money not his and a girl who never, never will be his. The villain deserves the money and the girl, for he does ten times as much work to get them as the good young man, and in normal circumstances would "down" that youth in the first act. But "thrilling" dramas are not constructed with successful villains. No dramatist would dare to venture into the presence of the virtuous, shirt-sleeved fraternity of the west side with a play built on any such subversion of stage ethics.

The most thrilling incident of the drama is that which closes the third act. The villain, now an Arab slave dealer, is pursuing the hero, his wife and child. He and his Arabs throw down the single log which bridges a yawning chasm. Fortunately a part of the hero's retinue, consisting of the low comedian, the soubrette, and three gymnasts, have already crossed. When the hero and his family are cornered on the wrong side of the chasm with the bridge down, the gymnasts form a "three-high" bridge and cast themselves across the abyss, and the fleeing ones cross in safety. The feat is well performed and is quite as good as many other incidents which have been made the central features of melodramas.

The members of the company engaged in the performance of "The Span of Life" are energetic and equal to the demands of their parts. The scenery is new and very effective. The cast is as follows:

Richard Blunt	Joseph E. Pearce
Dunstan Leech	Edward Rochelle
Nutty Brown	Willie Scott
Dismal Brown	Luke Wilson
Dapper Brown	James Wilson
Tipton Perch	Lawrence Wilson
Joshua Garnett	J. H. Ferris
Azrek	A. K. Adams
Abel Perry	George Elwell
Inspector Ferguson	J. Artman
Cecil Jelf	Ethel Haines
Cecil Blunt	James Doyle
Kate Heathcot	Carrie Radcliffe
Shrove Tuesday	Dolly Harmer
Mrs. Jelf	Mrs. William Calder

ACTORS' FUND AFFAIRS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund of America held yesterday afternoon the new plan proposed by Mr. Louis Aldrich, one of the members of the board, by which he calculates to secure a yearly income of $20,000 to the fund, was adopted.

The Trustees drew up a form of blank pledge, which will be sent to every manager, actor, actress, musician, singer, dancer, acrobat, property man, and machinist connected with the fund for his or her signature. Those who sign the forms thereby pledge themselves not to take part in any benefit performance unless 25 per cent. of the profits, not of the gross receipts, are turned over to the fund. None of those to whom the pledges are sent for their signatures, are debarred by the signing from performing in a benefit that turns over nothing to the fund, as long as they get paid for their services. The pledge only exacts from them that they do not give their services free in such a case.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Pirouetting and twirling in a way that would set a dancing dervish green with envy, Signor Salvaggi, once the premier danseur of the San Carlos Theatre in Naples, but now occupying the same position in the "Black Crook," set the large audience in the Academy of Music last night giddy with the mere watching of his gyrations. No one was more lavish of his applause for the Italian gentleman who has the property of spinning in the air like a giant humming top, than the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who, with his suite, watched the performance from a box.

—Lovers of a variety entertainment found plenty to amuse them at the Imperial Music Hall last night, the long programme being full of good things. No more clever juggling has been seen in this city for many a long day than that provided by Kinzo Kaneko, a new-comer from the land of the Mikado, who seems to set the laws of gravitation at defiance in a way that would break Sir Isaac Newton's heart. Another sterling novelty is the sketch act of "Rex" Foster and Alice Evans, whose combined larynxes emulate, among other instruments, a grand piano with some success.

—Instead of Lawrence Hanley's Hamlet it was his Romeo that fascinated the blonde heroine of "The Player," as she sat with her supernumerary aunt among the canvas spectators of the make-believe auditorium at the Star Theatre last night. Two acts of "Romeo and Juliet" were done on the stage within a stage as a prologue to the comedy. Before the week is out the banker's blonde and susceptible daughter will be charmed by Mr. Hanley's Othello and amazed by his Claude Melnotte.

—The O'Brien sisters, two dancers fresh from the London music halls, appeared for the first time at the Eden Musée last night. Their saltatorial feats are novel and, good judges of this sort of thing say, interesting. They will remain only one week. The globe and slack-wire dance of Miss Onri and the illusions of Delprade are still pleasing features of the bill at the Musée.

—Miss Grace Golden, the little soprano who last year was with Marie Tempest's company and won quite a reputation for herself as the prima donna's understudy, made her first appearance last night in "Panjandrum" at the Broadway Theatre. She replaced Jeannette St. Henry in the part of Donna Inez, and scored a complete success.

—Virginia Harned, formerly principal actress in the company supporting E. H. Sothern, will play Mrs. Erlynne in "Lady Windermere's Fan" this season, beginning at the Harlem Opera House Oct. 2.

—The first performance of "Fanny" at the Standard Theatre has been postponed till Thursday, Aug. 31.

—This is the last week of the old Koster & Bial's, and the programme is as long and varied as usual.

—This is the last week of the engagement of Bessie Bonehill at Tony Pastor's Theatre.

Labor Men in Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 21.—The fifteenth annual congress of the New-Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions was held in Holstein's Hall, Hoboken, to-day. Thomas McGovern of Typographical Union No. 103, Newark, presided. Mayor Fagan made an address of welcome.

At the afternoon session Chairman J. P. McDonnell of the Legislative Committee reported the legislation that had been secured last Winter, after which the various trades labels adopted by the unions were indorsed.

The following officers were elected: President—Samuel Holt, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 328, Passaic; First Vice President—William Conklin, Cigarmakers' Union No. 138, Newark; Second Vice President—Frank L. Kresge, Typographical Union No. 71, Newark; Secretary—E. A. Greene, Typographical Union No. 103, Newark; Assistant Secretary, Simon Richards, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 128, Newark; Treasurer, J. T. Tollwell, Electric Workers' Union, Newark; Sergeant at Arms, Henry H. Kleggs, Cigarmakers' Union No. 138, Newark.

The evening was devoted to reports and debates.

Mrs. Foot Fractured Her Thigh.

MERRICK, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Andrew Foot of Brooklyn, who strayed from the camp-meeting grounds at this place Saturday and was found unconscious by a party of searchers in a swamp about 10 o'clock that night, was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn this morning.

In wandering through the woods, Mrs. Foot stumbled and fractured her right thigh. The violent storm of Saturday came up while she lay in the woods. She suffered terribly and has not recovered from the shock. Her husband is a retired civil engineer, and the family was summering in a cottage on the camp-meeting grounds.

SHARP WORDS FOR STANLEY.

Dr. Peters Says He Did Not Treat His Explorers as Gentlemen.

Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, said to a reporter for THE YORK TIMES yesterday that he wished to correct a statement that had been attributed to him in an interview published on his arrival in this city last week.

"Some papers quote me," he said, "as saying that Stanley traveled like a gentleman while I traveled like a brigand. I did not say so. From all that I could learn by traveling over the same country that he did, I do not think that he did travel like a gentleman, for he did not treat his European companions like gentlemen. Mr. Stanley lived on good food himself, and let his men eat the same kind of food that was given to the negroes. I heard this from the French missionaries at Lake Victoria. Among these missionaries was the present Mgr. de Livinhac, the successor of Mgr. Lavigerie. They visited Stanley's camp at Usumbir, where they saw Stanley sitting at the head of his table eating good European food and drinking claret, while Emin Pasha, Mr. McKay, and the members of Stanley's party were eating rice and other negro food and drinking water.

"I was also told that some of the white men of Stanley's party had to abandon their tents and sleep in the open air, so that his boxes of wine could be taken along. The missionaries also said that on one occasion when one of the white men of the party had the fever, and was not able to go on, Stanley flogged him with a horsewhip, remarking: 'If my white men fall down, what will the negroes do?'

"Stanley, in his books and lectures, speaks of the sufferings of his men from starvation. Now that is a remarkable statement to make. The rivers of Africa teem with fish, and there is also plenty of game. He publishes an illustration of his starving camp on the Aruwimi River. Well, the Aruwimi River has plenty of fish, and there is plenty of game along its banks, and Stanley had enough guns and ammunition to keep his party well fed. Why his people should starve there is unconceivable to me.

"I never lost a man by starvation. When ever I was in doubt as to the nature of the country that I wanted to visit I always drove cattle"

"Have you ever had any trouble with Mr. Stanley?" asked the reporter.

"No, we never had any trouble," replied Dr. Peters. We have met on various occasions and have been friendly. I used to be a great admirer of Mr. Stanley, but when I heard of the manner in which he had treated Emin Pasha and his own white companions—and I am a great admirer of Emin Pasha—I did not like such actions, and I think that the truth should be told."

"Have you anything further to say about Stanley?"

"Not now. Later on I may have something to say about Mr. Stanley's want of scientific attainments as an explorer, but I shall not say anything now. I shall leave for Washington to-morrow, on my way to the West. I shall return to New-York late in September or early in October.

"I wish you would say that it is impossible for me to answer all the letters that are sent to me. People write to ask if I know positively that Emin Pasha is alive, and to ask for my autograph and to offer to go with me on my next trip to Africa. I have news of Emin Pasha since the report of his death, but do not know if he is still alive, but I think that he is."

HAULING IN THE WRECKERS.

President Haughey of the Broken Indianapolis Bank Placed Under Arrest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—This afternoon Theodore P. Haughey, President of the wrecked Indianapolis National Bank, was arrested at his home near this city on a warrant sworn out by Receiver Hawkins charging him with embezzlement and misapplication of funds and credits of the bank from Jan. 1, 1892, until July 24, 1893. Simultaneously with the arrest of Mr. Haughey the Federal officers arrested his son, Schuyler C. Haughey, President of the Indianapolis Curled Hair Works and the Indianapolis Glue Works, and a little later Francis A. Coffin, President of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, Percival Coffin, Vice President of the company, and Albert T. Reed, Treasurer of the same concern.

Young Haughey, the Coffins, and Reed were charged with having aided and abetted the elder Haughey in the embezzlements and misappropriation of credits charged against him. The arrests were made at the instance of United States District Attorney Frank Burke, who returned this morning from Washington, where he was in consultation with the Attorney General and Controller Eckels.

The arrests were made as quietly as possible, and the arrested men were taken before United States Commissioner Van Burne, who released them on bond furnished as follows: Theodore P. Haughey, $10,000; Schuyler C. Haughey, $10,000; Francis A. Coffin, $5,000; Percival Coffin, $5,000, and Albert T. Reed, $5,000.

After considerable delay bonds were secured, Reed being the last to furnish sureties and having a narrow escape from being committed to jail in default.

BISHOP M'MAHON DEAD.

The Prelate of the Hartford Diocese Passed Away Last Night.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—The Right Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, D. D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese, died suddenly at Lakeville, Conn., at 9:50 to-night. He left this city last Tuesday for Saratoga, for his health, and stopped over at Lakeville, evidently intending to make the journey by easy stages. Word was received early in the evening that he was seriously ill, but the announcement of his death was totally unexpected.

Bishop McMahen was born in New-Brunswick in 1835 and came to this country when four months old. His early education was obtained in Boston, and afterward he entered the Holy Cross College at Worcester. He continued his course in Montreal and at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He began his theological course at the College of Aix and completed it at Rome March 24, 1860.

He was first stationed in the cathedral at Boston and in 1863 accompanied the Twenty-Eighth Massachusetts Regiment to the field as Chaplain. After the war he was appointed first pastor at Bridgewater and later was transferred to New-Bedford.

FOURTH DISTRICT OUTING.

The William H. Fox Association Spends a Day at Point View Island.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 21.—The William H. Fox Association of the Fourth Assembly District, New-York, held the annual outting and field events to-day at Wilson's Point View Island. They came on the steamer J. G. Emmons and were headed by Allison's Band. There were 350 members, under the leadership of President B. J. Hill and Vice-President Robert W. Carns.

Among those in attendance were Assemblymen Sullivan and Roche, Senators Ahearn, Arthur, and Henry C. Reilly, Alderman Noonan, John Kelly, Henry Muhs, J. J. Denhy, George Mans, and W. H. Burns.

After breakfast the club held its games. Although the grounds were heavy and damp, the games proved interesting for those present. They were as follows: One-mile run, won by J F. Connors; half-mile run, S. J. Minnihan; 100-yard dash, Charles Hays; fat man's race, George Mans; potato race, James F. Murphy; bowling match, Paul O. Neil; football, the Foxes beat the Dalys; baseball, the married men beat the single men by a score of 9 to 7.

Proposed New State Soldiers' Home.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Soldiers' Convention held here on Wednesday, although originating with a county organization, will probably attract eminent ex-soldiers from all parts of the State. The purpose is to provide for another State Soldiers' Home. The present one at Bath, in Steuben County, is on the extreme southern tier, whence it is impossible for the inmates to visit New-York or Brooklyn or this part of the State in less than a two days' trip.

Among the speakers expected are Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Curtis, and Corp. Tanner.

Four Old Residents of Flushing Dead.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 21.—David Erskins, eighty-three years old, Silas Titus, fifty-one years old and Sir Henri Serre, same age, all in former years, men of wealth and prominence, died yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, seventy-three years old, also died yesterday.

RECEPTION FOR THE CADETS

ENTERTAINED BY MRS. TRAUTMAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Brilliant Social Entertainment in the New-York Building—Tea Room Decorated with Stars and Stripes—Young Ladies and Matrons Assist in Receiving—Representatives of Both Chicago and New-York Society Grace the Occasion—Many Army Officers Present.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A reception and tea were tendered Col. and Mrs. Mills and the West Point Cadets by Mrs. Ralph Trautman in the New-York State Building this afternoon. The event was a brilliant social function. The West Pointers and military officers all appeared in their uniforms.

Mrs. Trautmann received her guests in the banquet hall on the second floor, which had been decorated with flowers and flags. The tables in the tea room were decorated with Stars and Stripes. Music was furnished by a string band.

Mrs. Trautmann was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. R. Kerens, Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Mrs. Edwin Barbour, Mrs. Florence C. Ives, Miss Toomer, and Miss C. Patterson, the last three being connected with the State Building, and by Miss Katheryne Kerens, Miss Lizzie Elkins, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Madeline Kerens, Miss Richardsen, Miss Davis, Miss Warner, Miss Edith Knowlton, Miss Galespie, and other young ladies.

Invitations had been sent to the members of the National Commission, the Council of Administration, the Board of Lady Managers, the foreign Commissioners and their ladies, the American and foreign Judges, all the heads of departments, the United States officers doing duty here, the members of Col. Mills's staff, Gen. Miles and staff, ex-Secretary of War Elkins, Capt. Consas of the Spanish caravels, Capt. Anderson of the Viking ship, Col. Fordyce, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Adrian Honore, Lieut. Dapray, the officers of the battle ship Illinois, the Countess de Brazza, and all the other foreign ladies as well as a large number of Chicago and visiting New-York society people.

When the hour approached 6 o'clock, the party suddenly melted away, as the cadet corps was due at dress parade at that hour. Long before 6 o'clock, however, a multitude of people had collected around the lawn where the parade was to take place. A barricade of rope and a chain of sentinels were necessary to hold them in check. There were probably over 50,000 present.

The brilliant reception at the New-York Building to-day is to be eclipsed by a monster lawn party in honor of the cadet corps to-morrow evening in and around all the State buildings. For this occasion the whole north end of the park will be brilliantly illuminated, and strains of festive music will be heard in every direction.

TO THE FAIR IN A DUG-OUT.

Antoine Brousseau's Long Water Journey with His Dog Pete.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Antoine Brousseau has arrived at the fair. It is not so much the fact that he is here, as the manner of his coming, which makes a story of interest.

Mr. Brousseau is a native of Upper Ontario. His father before him was a hunter and trapper. He lived in the forests and trapped and killed the wild animals. The region whence Brousseau comes is as wild to-day as it was when Chicago was only a trading post. He has lived in the woods for months at a time without seeing a human face. He has with him the old-fashioned rifle that he used in the woods. His trapper's suit will be noticeable even among the motley costumes that abound in Jackson Park. He presents a phase of life not before shown at the exposition, so that he is practically a valuably addition to the exhibits.

Brousseau came to the fair in an ordinary dug-out—not to make a freak of himself, but because he could afford to come in no other manner. With the aid of favorable winds, a horse blanket, and an old wooden paddle he succeeded in reaching Chicago after traveling a distance of something like 1,000 miles.

His only companion was his dog Pete.

He laid in no provisions before starting on his long voyage, but, like the old hunter and trapper that he was, killed and ate as he came along.

Brousseau carries a certificate from all the different places where he stopped on his way from the North to Chicago, which goes to substantiate his story. He will be seen at the regatta, which will be held in the lagoons to-morrow, in the boat in which he traveled nearly 1,000 miles to see the World's Fair.

AWARDS FOR SCULPTURE.

Successful Exhibitors in the World's Fair Fine Arts Department.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The awards made by the Fine Arts Committee of Jurors for Sculpture in the Art Palace were announced to-day by Chairman Thacher of the Executive Committee on Awards. The number of medals and diplomas awarded is eighty-seven. Over 1,000 pieces of sculpture were examined, besides those from France. Following is a list of the successful artists:

United States.—John Donoghue, Henry H. Kitson, Robert P. Bringhurst, C. E. Lalin, John Rogers, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, J. J. Boyle, Charles Grafiin, Thomas Ball, Herbert Adams, C. E. Niehaus, Emil H. Wuertz, F. Edwin Elwell, Edward Keymes.

Great Britain.—Sir. F. Leighton, Bart., P. R. A.; Hans Thornycroft, R. A.; George Frampton, F. W. Pomeroy, W. G. John, E. O. Ford, A. R. A.; John M. Swan.

Germany.—Max Baumbach, Rob Baerwaldt, Prof. Reinhold Begas, Peter Brauer, A. D. Brutt, Prof. G. E. Berlin, Prof. Eherter, Emil Hundriser, F. G. Gotz, Max Klein, Max Kruz, Rud Maizon, Walter Schoot, Prof. A. Sommer, Paul Turpe, T. Uphues, Mich Wagmuller, F. Wenck, John Wind.

Italy.—A. Allegretti, A. Apolini, C. Barbella, E. Biondi, L. Braconi, L. De Pacoli, E. Maccagni, A. Maltoni, E. Ballini, F. Soeboeck, B. Troubetskoi, Adelaide Mariani.

Denmark.—V. Bissen, A. W. Saabye, Stephen Sinding.

Sweden.—W. Ackerman, Christian Ericsson, Per Hasselberg.

Spain.—José Alcoverro y Amoros, A. Marinas y Garcia, Augustin Querol, Angel Trilles, Cipriano Folgueras, José Viziano Marti.

Japan.—Okioka Asahi, Okazaki Sessei, Otake Norikni, Suzki Chokichi, Takamra Koun, Yamada Kisai, Schuraka Baido.

Austria.—Arthur Kaan, Victor Tilgner, Stefan Schwarz, Josef V. Myselbeck, A. Scharff.

Young Taussig in Old Taussig's Place.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chairman Thacher of the Executive Committee on Awards is investigating a report that serious irregularities exist in the Austrian judging.

The charge is made that Alfred Taussig, son of the Vienna perfumer, has been judging perfumery in place of his father, who was appointed a juror in the Department of Manufactures on the nomination of the Imperial Austrian Commission. Alfred Taussig, Jr., is also accused of opening negotiations for the sale of a medal to A. Welmer of Vienna, who exhibits enameled ware.

National Commissioner Cammon, Superintendent of the Manufactures Department for Awards, says that, while it may be true that the son is impersonating his father, it is probably untrue that he offered a medal for cash, inasmuch as he has nothing to do with the enamel department.

New-Yorkers at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Among to-day's arrivals of well-known Eastern people are Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold and children, Mrs. Louis C. Clark and children, and Miss Garrett of Baltimore, all of whom are at the Hotel Windermere.

Post Office Burglary.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Aug. 21.—The Post Office and general store of T. Brinckerhoff at New-Springville was burglarized last night. The thieves evidently expected to find some money, but they were disappointed. The mail matter was apparently not interfered with, as the only things taken were some small change and about $25 worth of postage stamps.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

3 A. M.—385 Bowery; Michael Berge; damage trifling; cause, defective chimney.

4:40 A. M.—2,083 Seventh Avenue; damage, $5; cause, awning taking fire.

10:40 A. M.—6 Oliver Street; Martin Garvey; damage trifling; cause, shavings igniting.

11:28 A. M.—163 East Thirty-fifth Street; J. McCormack; damage, $25; cause unknown.

2:55 P. M.—82 Columbia Street; J. Fischman; damage, $50; cause unknown.

2:45 P. M.—465 Second Avenue; Mrs. Fielding; damage, $25; insured; cause, gas explosion.

4:55 P. M.—43 Eldridge Street; Abraham Babowitch; damage trifling; cause unknown.

VOLUNTEER ON THE ROCKS.

The Famous Old Yacht Goes Ashore at Hadley's Harbor.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The steamer Gay Head, which arrived in port to-night from Cottage City, reports seeing the famous steel schooner yacht Volunteer on the rocks at the entrance to Hadley's Harbor, Naushon. The Volunteer, which had been riding out the gale with topmasts housed and both anchors down, had evidently dragged ashore.

The Gay Head's Captain reports the yacht was being badly pounded on the sharp rocks and that the seas were making a complete breach over her. She looked to be full of water.

Tug Right Arm went from Wood's Holl to the assistance of the wrecked yacht.

The gale has moderated, but Capt. Daggett fears that the sharp rocks punched holes through the Volunteer's steel bottom.

Capt. Daggett also reports that a schooner yacht dragged ashore on Steward's Island, Great Harbor, near Wood's Holl, and that a small fishing schooner was driven ashore at Pengae, same place.

DEAN PULLS DOWN HIS TENTS

His Farmers' Encampment at Sylvan Beach a Failure at Mount Gretna.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 21.—Discouraged by the steady downpour of rain and disheartened by the small attendance, Manager Dean of the People's Party missionary board decided to pull down his tents at Sylvan Beach this morning.

The farmers of Central New-York have not been gathered into the fold as easily as the Populists expected. The calamity orators, instead of frightening the farmers, made the few who listened think that Populist doctrine and anarchism were one and the same think. As a matter of fact the news spread all over Madison County that a band of Anarchists was holding a meeting at Sylvan Beach.

This belief was probably induced by the radical speeches which Mrs. Lease of Kansas made regarding the railroads. She advanced the argument that it would be right and just if the people through their legislators should condemn the railroads and pay the present owners simply for the original cost of construction.

The only plank in the platform which found much sympathy with the Madison County farmers was that in regard to the national banking system. The entire section is given over to hop growing. During the picking season the farmers are compelled to ask for extended loans from the banks to pay their pickers. At the present time they are complaining bitterly of usurious rates, and many of them have been unable to get money enough to harvest their crops. Such hard times have not been seen in many years.

The enterprise projected by Farmer Dean, the Farmers' Encampment, has been a flat failure, and the financial loss has been considerable. The confidence with which Dean came to Sylvan Beach is illustrated by the fact that he ordered a hundred thousand cots for the use of the crowds he expected to be present. Neither Gov. Wait nor Ignatius Donnelly appeared today. Dean said he could not imagine what had become of them.

The Populists are how holding a meeting at Mount Gretna, Penn., and the speakers who have been at Sylvan Beach have been transferred there.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., Aug. 21.—The formal opening of the first encampment of the National Farmers' Alliance took place to-day. There were persons present from eleven States. The competitive prizes offered for Alliance exhibits have stimulated much rivalry, and entries have been made by fifty organizations from the Southern, Western, and Middle States. The large building devoted to the exhibition of farm products is filled with specimens of fruits and cereals from all over the Union.

The speakers to-day were C. A. Powers of Terre Haute, Ind., and J. Hugh McDowell of Nashville. They advocated the free coinage of silver

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

It Is to Meet at the Hoffman House Saturday—Short Campaign Favored.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Hoffman House next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The news came out yesterday, the meeting having been agreed upon Saturday, when Chairman Edward Murphy, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and several members of the committee met at Long Branch. Notices have been sent to the members of the committee to be present at the meeting.

The objects of the meeting are to name a date and a place for the State Convention. It is generally supposed that the convention will be held about Sept. 20.

Many of the old members favor Saratoga as the place, but the younger ones think Syracuse would be more convenient. The hotel accommodations there are good now.

There is much gossip as regards the make-up of the ticket. Many of the local politicians agree that Judge Maynard will be nominated for a full term on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Deputy Secretary of State Thomas E. Benedict is a candidate for the Secretaryship, but it is possible that the present Secretary will be in the field. It is also rumored that State Treasurer Elliot Danforth will drop out of the race and ex-Mayor William Kirk of Syracuse will be nominated in his place. Controller Campbell has had two terms, and he may be shelved, but there is a disposition to renominate Martin Schenck for State Engineer and Surveyor, and Attorney General Rosendale.

Most of the committeemen favor a short and vigorous campaign. They think last Fall's victory was so emphatic that little needs to be done this year to insure another victory.

Safe Open, Money and Checks Gone.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 21.—The office of the Pullman Palace Car Company on the fourth floor of 19 Montgomery Street was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and this morning and $700 and several checks which had been left in the safe were taken.

The clerks locked the office as usual Saturday night, leaving the money and checks in the safe. They found the office in great confusion this morning. The floor was littered with papers, among which were several burglars' tools. The safe doors were open and the money and checks were gone.

The burglars had forced the safe door with wedges and then smashed the locks. That this could be done without the noise being heard by the conductors who were in the lounging room below is regarded as mysterious.

The payment of the stolen checks has been stopped.

New-Yorkers at a Clambake.

WOODSBURG, L. I., Aug. 21.—New-York's defenders were pretty well represented at a clambake at the Summer home of Inspector Robert Dore at Woodsburg last evening.

Mrs. Dore prepared the bake. Her guests were Police Justice McCarthy, Police Sergeant Foley and Mrs. Foley, Sergt. Thomas Lancer and wife, Sergt. and Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Patrick Divver, wife of Justice Divver; James Divver, Mr. and Mrs. John Duane, Mr. and Mrs. John McAdams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duane, Mr. Reefe, Mr. and Mrs. Rese, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Clampsalt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller.

After the feast the party went to the pavilion and enjoyed music and reminiscences.

He Killed His Own Brother.

OIL CITY, Penn., Aug. 21.—A. C. Smith of McClintockville went into camp with his family on the banks of the Allegheny River near Oleopolis Saturday. Last evening Paul Smith, one of the boys, discharged a load of buckshot from a gun into a clump of bushes near the river. The younger brother, Albert, was missed from the camp. A search resulted in finding him in the bushes into which the shot had been fired. He had been instantly killed.

Receiver for Quincy Crandall Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Quincy & Crandall Company, dealing in railway supplies. The company is unable to meet its obligations. Assets are put at $135,000 and liabilities at $114,000.

Butcher Hammeal a Suicide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—C. M. Hammeal of Plainfield, N. J., committed suicide in Lincoln Park this morning by shooting himself in the head.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THAYER, Mo., Aug. 21.—Fire yesterday destroyed a large number of the business houses in this city. Among the buildings burned were Westfall's Hotel, Garwood's drug store, Southoff's shoe store, Woodward's saloon, Key's grocery, Tribble's law office, Post Office, and a barber shop, together with several vacant buildings. The loss is over $30,000; partly covered by insurance.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—The extensive hardware house of William Starr's Son & Morrow, in lower Water Street, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $80,000. Rufus Keating, a fireman, fell from a ladder and was fatally injured.

A BABY HELD AS COLLATERAL

MRS. MARTENS SAYS MR. FINNERAN OWES HER $18.

He Disputes the Claim and Has Taken Habeas Corpus Proceedings to Recover Possession of His Offspring—Trouble Which Followed a Fourth of July Celebration—Clubs and a Big Son, He Says, Bar the Way to a Personal Call—So He Has Gone to the Courts.

"I'll have that child in spite of her clubs and her big son, see if I don't!"

The speaker was Thomas Finneran of 1,416 Third Avenue. Yesterday he took habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court to get possession of his three-year-old child Martin, now in the possession of Mrs. Delia Martens, who keeps a boarding house at 222 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Martens claims to have a "lien" on the child for $18.

Finneran expanded his chest and looked fierce as he thought of to-day, when Mrs. Martens is to produce little Martin in court. But the story he afterward told was not in keeping with his fierce looks, and when he told it he did so in a whisper, as if he feared the widow and her "big son" might be near with their "clubs."

Mrs. Martens avers that Finneran owes the $18 to her for the child's board. She says she proposes to keep little Martin until the money is paid. Until last night she was mistress of the situation, but to-day, according to Finneran, she will have to return her small hostage.

Consequently Finneran felt himself master of the situation and spoke with a tone which intimated a world of condescension in speaking at all. Nevertheless, when he came to the especially woeful parts of his story his face took on a savage expression and he chewed the end of his cigar stump in utter disregard of its cost. Mr. Finneran speaks with a pronounced brogue.

"Ye see," he said, "whin I kem up here to live, I naturally wanted as foine a place to live as I could git. That was last Spring a year, and the child was somewhat younger nor he is now, which is three year come next April.

"Well, I wint to live with Mrs. Martens, and she was as foine a woman as ye would want to see at the toime—moind ye, at the toime. I always paid me bills faithful and honest, and sometoimes whin I got short she didn't moind droppin' me a dollar nor did I moind droppin' her wan when it kem to that.

"That's where the trouble was, d'ye see. We didn't keep no accounts, except in our heads, which may not 'a' been clear enough at times. But no matter for that, the trouble all come last Foorth of July, which, bein' a national holiday, I went off with me fri'nds and didn't come back till late that night or it might 'a' been the next morning, far she was sweeping the hall whin I came in.

"'How's the choild?' says I."

"'Get out,' says she. Then she hit me with the broom and I pushed her away, not wishin' to hurt her, but not wishin' to get hurt mesilf. Well, I had to get out to protect mesilf, which was the only way I could do it peacable and right.

"Then I kem over here to live, and here I was, but the choild was there, and what was I to do? Well, the next I knew I was hauled out of bed before I was up the next morning and taken to the station house on a charge of assault on Mrs. Martens, and not bein' able to get bail, I had to stay in the Tombs five days, for me friends didn't know of me delimma except me brother, an' he was only wan day in the country, which was because he got here the day before. I got out finally, which was owin' to the Judge's dismission of the case at wanst.

"This made me old landlady mad, an' when I went up to her house to try for me choild again, she chased me and ran after me with her big son, so that now I am afraid to go near the place at all. If I do they will club me, and if they club me I'll club them, which will be bad for me, for the minute I do they'll have me arrested for assault, an', not bein' me furst offense, the Judge will be after clappin' it on to me, and over to the Island I'll go first lick.

"So there I am, ye see, and there's me choild, or I hope it is, so what was I to do but to get a habus corpse, which nobody can dispute, and which she will have to pay attention to or pay a fine.

"She says I owe her $18, and so I do, according to her count, which is no account at all. I agreed to pay the child's board by the month, and she says I agreed to pay by the four weeks, which isn't a month at all, so she's countin' the odd days, and that's where she gets the $18, but it'll be all right in the morning, which is where the difference is."

Mrs. Martens refused to talk of the case last night, only insisting that she had "a lien" on little Martin for $18.

The case will come up before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court to-day.

Passing the Quarterly Dividend.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The American Strawboard Company will to-morrow send to stockholders a circular announcing that the quarterly dividend will be passed. The circular will say:

"The prevailing conditions in trade do not warrant us in expecting so favorable a showing in the last five months of the year, as our trade has materially decreased, and it is not expected we will have the usual Fall and Winter trade."

The circular will contain comparative balance sheets of Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1893. This statement shows that the changes that are seen as a result of the first seven months' operation are decidedly satisfactory. Since the statement was made up, Aug. 1, the company has still further reduced bills payable by $105,000, leaving the net balance bills payable $252,756. The company has made good progress in reducing its accounts receivable, that item having decreased $130,000.

Nothing Left to Mary Anderson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The will of the late Dr. Hamilton Griffin, the stepfather of Mary Anderson, was admitted to probate this morning in the County Court. Dr. Griffin left all his property, consisting of several houses and lots in various parts of the city, to his wife, and at her death to his four children. It is noticeable that no bequest whatever is made to his stepdaughter, Mary Anderson-Navarro.

Decided Not to Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The expected strike among the freight handlers did not take place this morning. The men said they had reconsidered their determination and would accept the cut of 10 per cent., hoping to have their wages restored when times improved.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JAMES LAWLOR, proprietor of the Hotel Hamilton at 300 to 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Hotel Shelburne at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Moses Herman, giving preferences for $5,700 as follows: Thomas Murtha, $1,500; Patrick Kavanagh, $1,400; Fifth National Bank, $1,800; John H. Ballantine, $1,000. Mr. Lawlor started in the liquor business in 1883 and had stores at various places. In May, 1891, he bought out John Allen at the Hotel Hamilton and leased the adjoining property from the Astor estate for twenty years at a rental of $24,000 a year. He then erected an extension on 306, 308, and 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on leasehold, the buildings, it is said, costing over $60,000, and P. Ballantine and Son took a blanket mortgage on the property for about $68,000. In April last Mr. Lawlor valued the Hotel Hamilton at $140,000 and the Hotel Shelburne at $58,000. He had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. Mr. Pollock of Goff & Pollock, his attorneys, says his liabilities are about $50,000, but it is hard to say what the assets are worth in the present condition of affairs. They consist of equities in the hotel property.

JOSEPH T. FARRINGTON, dealer in hardware, at 188 Grand Street, has been attached for $21,534 in favor of John and Robert V. N. Ludlum for money loaned between Feb. 1, 1879, and March 1, 1893. The Sheriff had received two previous executions for about $1,100. The Messrs. Ludlum, it is said, held a chattel mortgage for $21,000 on the place. Mr. Farrington has been in business since 1872. Last December he claimed to own real estate in this city and New-Jersey worth over $100,000. His troubles are partly attributed to indorsing accommodation paper for George Blair, boxmaker and well known in State labor politics. S. C. Mount, attorney for the Messrs. Ludlum, says that Mr. Farrington still owns his real estate in this city, and he expects that Mr. Blair will take care of his paper.

A. S. STONE, wholesale dealer in fruits, at 258 Washington Street, has offered to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable by Oct. 1, which offer, it is said, most of his creditors have accepted. He ascribes his embarrassment to the bad condition of Washington Street, caused by the repaving, which curtailed cash business. His liabilities are said to be about $8,000.

SALVATORE PANELLA, builder, who is erecting four apartment houses at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, to cost $75,000, and five apartment houses on Ninety-sixth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, to cost $130,000, has been served with liens for $14,998.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS, boot and shoe commission merchant at 63 Reade Street, has been attached on a confessed judgment for $5,118 in favor of James A. Murphy on a demand note dated April 17.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM A. JUCH, builder, formerly of 401 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, has been attached for $40,658, in favor of Mitchell Valentine.

Popular World's Fair day-coach excursions, via New-York Central, Aug. 26, 30, Sept. 5 and 11. Only $20 round trip.—*Adv.*

ISLAND MOVING TO ARVERNE.

Far Rockaway's Outer Beach Being Washed Away by the Big Waves.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—The outer beach, known as Hog Island, was covered with water to-day at high tide, the waves washing over into the inlet. The storm of last Winter, which cut away the island, wrecking Craig's Pavilion and destroying a number of bathhouses, left only a narrow bar of what had once been a broad beach. Several times the waves have broken into the inlet in various places.

The island was submerged for a considerable distance to-day. Caffrey's pavilion was surrounded and water covered the floors of Craig's saloon and restaurant. Only a few venturesome bathers attempted to breast the waves.

It is said by old residents that this is the beginning of the end of Hog Island, and that the ocean will break on the shores of Far Rockaway, as it once did. The sand is being carried down to Arverne, where the beach is being continually widened by the deposits.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Evil effects in the South of the Sherman law.
Preparations and plans for moving the cotton crop.
The Speaker announces the House committees.
About the cost of cotton manufactures.
Small arms for the navy.
State of Trade and Chicago Produce Markets.

Page 10.

The situation yesterday in Wall Street.
Silver men to meet in Cooper Union.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock and Foreign Markets.
Post Office notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.	Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.	Virginia Hotel.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.	Tremont House.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.	Imperial Hotel.
The Auditorium Hotel.	Hotel Wellington.
Victoria Hotel.	Hotel Windermere.
Grand Pacific Hotel.	Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.	Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Love Turns His Back

on slovenliness as regards the teeth. Keep them pure all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequaled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Abbott, Hessie B.	Janes, Samuel N.
Angus, Catherine F.	King, Mary L.
Banta, Warren W.	Packer, Daniel.
Brother Azarias.	Saltonstall, Frances.
Gracie, Archibald.	Sands, Charles G.

ABBOTT.—At West Summit, N. J., Aug. 20, HESSIE B., wife of William M. Abbott of this city, in the 47th year of her age.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 23, from First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., near 6th Av., at 2 P. M.

ANGUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1893, CATHERINE FARMER, wife of Thomas Angus, in her 76th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 330 West 18th St., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BANTA.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at 616A McDonough St., Brooklyn, WARREN W., infant son of George W. and Margaret Libbie Banta, aged 8 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROTHER AZARIAS.—The funeral services of Brother AZARIAS will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

GRACIE.—At the Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., on Aug. 20, instant, of congestion of the lungs, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Esq., of Summit, N. J., son of the late Mr. Robert Gracie of New-York City, in the 69th year of his age.

Burial services at the cemetery in Basking Ridge, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 23, instant, on arrival of train by D., L. & W. R. R., leaving New-York at 9 o'clock A. M.

JANES, SAMUEL M.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL M. JANES, aged 78 years, formerly of the firms of Beals & Janes and Janes & Brown, New-York City.

Funeral from his late residence, Rockwell Av., Long Branch, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KING.—At Auchendrane, Ayrshire, Scotland, 19th inst., MARY LEROY KING, infant daughter of George Gordon and Annie Mackenzie King, aged fifteen months.

PACKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, at Packersville, Conn., DANIEL PACKER, Jr., son of the late Daniel Packer of 10 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Friends and relatives will meet at 5th Av. entrance Greenwood, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock.

SALTONSTALL.—Friday, Aug. 18, FRANCES SALTONSTALL, daughter of the late Nathaniel Saltonstall of New-London, Conn.

SANDS.—CHARLES GOODWIN, son of Wm. P. and Helen A. Sands of Brooklyn, at Saranac Lake, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

HARPER'S

MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER.

DOWN LOVE LANE. By Thomas A. Janvier. With 11 Illustrations by W. A. Rogers.

THE LETTERS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. By Charles Eliot Norton.

A GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated.

THE DIPLOMACY AND LAW OF THE ISTHMIAN CANALS. By Sidney Webster.

"WHEN PHYLLIS LAUGHS." A Poem. By John Hay. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley.

EDWARD EMERSON BARNARD. By S. W. Burnham. With 5 Illustrations.

AN ALBERT DURER TOWN. By Elizabeth R. Pennell. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

GABRIEL, AND THE LOST MILLIONS OF PEROTE. A Story. By Maurice Kingsley. Illustrated by F. Remington.

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THE GENERAL'S SWORD. A Story. By Robert C. V. Myers. Illustrated.

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SEPTEMBER. A Poem. By A. Lampman.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, NEW-YORK CITY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

INCREASED ACTIVITY AND HIGHER PRICES.

The Improvement in the General Outlook Makes the Bears Nervous and They Cover Some of Their Short Contracts—Incidents Which Are Regarded as Favorable—Affairs of the Reading Company—A Speculative Movement in Distilling and Cattle Feeding.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

There was a little more activity in to-day's stock market than on recent days and the movement of prices was upward. There was no new buying power developed, but the improvement in the general outlook made the bears nervous and induced them to cover some of their short contracts. This started an upward movement, which received some assistance from two or three operators whose transactions are usually on a liberal scale. They bought with the idea of compelling the bears to pay higher prices for the stocks which they have yet to buy and which they hope to sell to them.

Dispatches from Washington were of a much more cheerful character than have been coming into the Street for some time. It is now regarded as certain that the purchasing clause of the silver act will be repealed, although it is felt that the opponents of the proposition in the Senate may cause considerable delay. The bank statement on Saturday has inspired the hope that the worst is over in that quarter and that from now on the situation of the banks will improve. The gold imports continue, and further orders were placed to-day, notwithstanding an advance in sterling exchange rates. It is expected that the Bank of England will advance its rate of discount on Thursday next.

There has not been much doing in Reading stock recently, but interesting developments regarding the future control of the property are pending. An effort is being made by the bondholders of this city to bring about important changes in the management, and, it is said, with fair prospects of success. The settlement of the debt to the Lehigh Valley by the transfer of about 400,000 tons of coal at a low price is sharply criticised on the ground that the Reading could have sold the coal as well as the Lehigh Valley and made the profit on the transaction after paying its debt. It is announced that the coal transferred is of the best quality, and that a market for it can be readily found. It is reported to-day that Messrs. Coxe Brothers have abrogated their contract with the Reading, and that they intend to transfer their immense business to a rival road.

The first prices to-day were irregular, but strength was soon developed, and it continued until the close. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was the most active stock, and it closed at an advance of 3⅜ points. The movement was attributed to manipulation by a Broad Street house. General Electric was erratic. It opened at 36 and then moved up to 41½, closing at 41, a net gain of 2½ points. Chicago Gas was strong throughout and closed 2 points higher. Northern Pacific common was unusually active, but its fluctuations were confined within ⅜. Western Union and St. Paul were the other stocks in which more than 10,000 shares were traded in, and both closed higher, Western Union 1⅜ and St. Paul 1¼ points. The whole list closed firm at material advances.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	134	134	134	134	133	140	120
American Cotton Oil	29	29½	29	29½	29	29½	610
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	59½	58½	59½	59	60	590
*American Sugar Refining	72¼	74¾	72¼	74½	74½	74¾	9,899
*American Sugar Refining pf	74	76	74	76	75½	76½	513
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15	15⅞	15	15¾	15¾	15⅞	3,725
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	2	2	1¾	3	75
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	63	65	100
Canada Southern	42	42	42	42	42	43½	125
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14½	820
Chicago Gas	49	51½	49	51¼	51⅛	51¼	12,955
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51	51	51	51	51	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	93¾	95¼	93¾	95	94¾	95	3,390
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130	130	130	130	129	131	250
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74¾	77¾	74¾	77⅛	77	77¼	6,655
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32	32	32	32	32	33	130
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	51¼	53¼	51¼	52⅞	52⅞	53	19,115
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	109¼	109½	109¼	109½	109¾	110¼	110
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	57½	59	57½	59	59	59½	4,250
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾	15	1,000
Delaware & Hudson	109	109¾	109	109⅝	109½	109¾	810
Delaware, Lack. & Western	135	135¾	134¾	135½	135	136	4,600
Denver & Rio Grande pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	10½	150
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28¼	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	19½	22¾	19½	22½	22½	22⅝	23,295
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga	¼	¼	¼	¼	..	½	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	87½	87½	87½	87½	..	..	5
Evansville & Terre Haute	87	90	87	90	85	..	600
General Electric	36	41½	36	41	41	41⅛	12,819
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	6	50
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10	10	9¾	11	600
Lake Erie & Western pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	58	59	160
Lake Shore	114	114½	113	114	114	114⅜	2,000
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	55¼	53¾	54¾	54½	54¾	2,360
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	140
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago, t. r	11	11	11	11	..	..	100
Manhattan Consolidated	109	112⅝	108½	112½	111½	113½	3,331
Michigan Central	80	80	79⅞	80	80	82½	940
Missouri Pacific	21	22	20¾	22	20¾	21¾	1,640
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	16	16	15½	16	100
National Cordage, 2d ass. paid	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	..	20
*National Lead Co	24¾	24¾	24	24	24⅝	25	39
*National Lead Co. pf	59	61	59	61	60	62	14
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	16	19	100
New-York Central	99¾	99¾	99	99	98¾	100	555
New-York & New-England	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	19	19¼	800
New-York & Northern pf	12	12	12	12	10	12	50
*New-York, P. & O. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	½	¾	500
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11	11½	40
New-York, Chicago & St L. 1st pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	52	55	4
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	12	12⅛	11½	11½	11¾	11⅞	750
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10	10	10	10	10	10½	650
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	38	38¾	38	38¾	38⅝	39	415
Norfolk & Western pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20½	21	100
North American	3¼	4	3¼	4	4	4¼	450
Northern Pacific	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4⅛	4¼	18,310
Northern Pacific pf	18	19½	18	19½	19⅜	19⅝	1,867
Ontario & Western	13	13	13	13	13⅛	13¼	160
Oregon Railway & Navigation	32	32	32	32	32	37	100
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	315
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	7½	10
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	420
Pullman Palace Car Co	143	143	143	143	143	145	259
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	50
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	100	100	100	98	..	120
St. Paul & Omaha	27¾	29	27¾	28¾	28¾	29	1,100
Southern Pacific	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½	19	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	11½	150
Toledo, A. A., & N. M	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	200
Union Pacific	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	17½	17¾	1,000
United States Rubber pf	52	52	51	51	52	60	65
Wabash	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	350
Wabash pf	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¾	14	385
Wells-Fargo Express	129¾	129¾	128	128	125	135	80
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	78⅞	76¾	78	78	78⅛	16,631
Total sales							164,788

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	$1,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	4,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s. A	34	34	34	34	10,000
Brook. Elev. 1st	103	104	103	103¾	8,000
*CanadaSouth 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
Canada South. 2d	95	95	95	95	2,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96	100	100	100	100	1,000
Ches. & O. g'n. 4½s	62	62	62	62	4,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	40	39½	39½	210,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	95	95½	95	95½	7,000
C., B. & Q., Iowa 5s	100	100	100	100	8,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	112¾	113	112¾	113	18,000
Cleve. & Pitts. s. f	116	116	116	116	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	3,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	84	84	84	84	14,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	97	97	97	97	7,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st	83	85	83	85	2,000
Erie 1st cn	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
Erie 2d cn	63½	63½	63½	63½	1,000
Ga. Pac. inc., t. r	7	7	7	7	9,000
I. & G. N. 1st cn. 6s, coupons off	103	103	103	103	1,000
I. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	56½	56½	56½	56½	3,000
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 5s	95	95	95	95	3,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	69¾	69¾	69	69	110,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	10,000
L. & W. B. 5s	90	90	90	90	2,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	110	110	110	110	18,000
L., N. A. & C. cn	85	85	85	85	2,000
†Met. Elev. 1st	111	111	111	111	15,000
Met. Elev. 2d	102	102	102	102	10,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	108	108	108	108	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	104	104	104	104	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, Pacific ex	96	96	96	96	2,000
Mo. Pacific 3d	100	100	100	100	2,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	45	45	45	45	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
N. Y. Cen. deb. 5s	103	103	102½	102½	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90½	90½	90	90½	30,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107	11,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	99	99	99	99	1,000
‡North. Pac. 1st, c	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	16,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	28	28	27½	27½	298,000
Northwest. cn. 7s	126	126	126	126	1,000
N. W. s. f. 6s	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	35	35	34	34	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	22	22¾	22	22¾	48,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	2,000
Read. def. inc	3	3	3	3	20,000
Reading gen. 4s	60	60	60	60	1,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89	89	89	89	1,000
R., W. & O. cn	104½	104½	104	104	12,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	48	49½	48	49½	12,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	5,000
St. P. & D. 2d	99	99	99	99	2,000
St. P. & Om. cn	111	111	111	111	15,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	108	108¼	108	110¼	11,000
St. Paul term. 5s	99	99	99	99	10,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	113	113	113	113	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. W	102½	102½	102½	102½	4,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	104	104	104	104	2,000
‡St. P., M. & M., cn. 4½	96¼	96½	96½	96½	3,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Term. of St. L. 4½s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	60	60	60	60	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	14	14	14	14	5,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	50	50	50	50	8,000
Union Elev. 1st	99	99	99	99	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	100	100	100	100	1,000
West Shore 4s, c	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	9,000
West Shore 4s, r	92⅞	92½	92½	92½	11,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	60	60	60	60	2,000
Total sales					$894,000

*Seller 30 flat. †Including $10,000 at 109½, seller 30 flat. ‡Including $5,000 at 100, seller 15 flat, and $6,000 at 109, seller 30 flat. §Seller 20 flat.

	Bid.	Asked.
Can. Pac.	70¾	72½
Cen. Pacific	16½	18
Chi. & Alt.	125	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.	84	90
Clev. & Pitts.	138	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	8½	10
C. Fuel & I.	18½	20
Col. & H. Coal	5¾	6¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60
Con. Coal	20	30
Con. Gas Co.	117	122
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	18
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	..	1
Flint & P. M.	..	12
Great Nor. P.	100	107
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	12	14
Homestake	10	..
Illinois Cent.	90	91½
I. C. leased l.	88	..
Iowa Cent.	5½	7
Iowa C. pf.	17¼	18
Kan. & Mich.	6⅛	..
Laclede G. pf.	50	55
L. E. & West.	13¼	14¼
Long Island	92	98
Man. Beach	3	5
Md. Coal	40	60
Mex. Cent.	..	6½
M. & St. L., t. r.	8	9

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	24	27
Norf. South.	47	..
Ohio South.	20	35
Ohio & Miss.	11⅝	..
Ont. Mining	7½	9
Oregon Imp.	9	14
O. S. L. & U. N.	7	10
Penn. Coal	..	300
Peo. & East.	3	8
Phil. Gas	36	..
Pitts. & W. pf.	24	29
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	13½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41¾	46
P., F. W. & C.	140	..
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Rens. & Sara.	155	165
R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd.	⅛	¼
R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	10	13
St. L. South.	95	..
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	7	8
St. P. & D.	20	23
St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
St. P. & O. pf.	98	100
St. P., M. & M.	98	100
Texas Pac.	5¼	6
T. & Ohio C.	..	35
T. & O. C. pf.	..	72
U. P., D. & G.	5	6
U. S. Ex.	40	48
U. S. Rubber	17	20
W. & L. E.	11	12
W. & L. E. pf.	39⅜	41½
Wis. Central	5	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	$10,000
Can. South 2d	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1,000
Chi., B. & Q., cn	113	113	113	113	2,000
Chi., B. & Q. cv	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	2,000
Ed. El. Ill. 1st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	3,000
Int. & G. N. 2d	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	69½	69½	69½	69½	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	35	35	35	35	2,000
Mob. & O. gen	45	45	45	45	3,000
North. Pac. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
North. Pac. cn	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	7,000
P. & R. def	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	5,000
St. Louis 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	3,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	2,000
Total sales					$52,000

Oil.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line ctfs	60¼	61	60¼	61	2,000

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	72¼	74⅜	72¼	74½	4,680
At., T. & S. Fé	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅞	930
C., C., C. & St. L	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	10
Ches. & Ohio	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	200
Col., H. V. & T	14½	14½	14½	14½	100
Chicago Gas	49½	51½	49½	51⅜	2,620
Chi., R. I. & Pac	57¼	59⅜	57¼	59	4,340
Chi., Bur. & Q	74¾	77⅝	74¾	77¼	6,230
Chi., M. & St. P	51½	53⅜	51½	52⅞	20,570
Chi. & N. W	94⅛	95	94⅛	95	350
C., St. P., M. & O	28	28¾	28	28¾	620
Del. & Hudson	109½	109½	109½	109½	100
Distilling & C. F	19½	22¾	19⅝	22¾	4,930
General Electric	38⅛	41¾	37⅝	40⅞	2,720
Lake Shore	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	310
Louis. & Nash	54¼	55	53¾	54⅞	140
Manhattan	109	112⅜	109	112⅜	700
Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	20
N. Y., L. E. & W	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	140
N. Y. & Nor. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	50
N. Y. & N. Eng	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾	120
N. Y., S. & W	10	10½	10	10½	110
North. Pacific	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	1,000
North. Pacific pf	18¼	19	18¼	19	190
N. Y. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Phil. & Read. pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	40
Union Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	40
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	100
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	200
Western Union	76¾	79	76¾	78⅜	3,340
Total sales					53,940

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	140	150	M. & St. L. pf., t. r	19	25
Alt. & T. H	25	30	Minn. Iron	..	60
Alt. & T. H. pf	140	155	Mo., K. & T.	10	10½
Amer. Coal	60	90	Mob. & Ohio	10	13
Am. Dist. Tel	25	45	N. C. & St. L.	57	65
Amer. Ex	102	106	Nat. Cord. 1st ass. pd	8	8½
A. T. & C	71	75			
*Amer. Tob	57	60	Nat. Starch	7½	8¼
Amer. T. pf	78	81	New Cent. C.	6	8
B. & S. Ill. pf	15	..	N. J. Cent	93	95½
Bruns. Co	3	5	N. Y. & N. H.	150	190
B., R. & P	23	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	19½	21
B., R. & P. pf	..	70			
B., C. R. & N	33	..			

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@5 ₽ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₽ cent.

Time money was stringent. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ₽ cent. and commission, the latter being a matter of private arrangement. Very little business was done.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ₽ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $50,204,659 and balances $3,678,009. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $148,513.

In London call money was 2@2½ ₽ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 3⅞.

Gold to the amount of £25,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States.

The Clearing House did not issue any additional loan certificates. The total amount now outstanding is $37,880,000. The Boston Clearing House issued $100,000, making a total of $11,050,000 outstanding.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and inactive but very firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.84 for 60-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94⅛ and 95¼@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $3@$4 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$10 discount. Boston—New-York funds, $1.50@$2 premium for cash. Philadelphia—New-York funds, $5@$15 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraph, 20.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 74c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 59⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 161,053 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none. Total certificates outstanding, 160.

In London bar silver was firm at 34d.

The Government was offered 265,000 ounces of silver to-day. The amount purchased was 40,000 ounces at 74¼c, and the same price was tendered for the balance.

BANK STOCKS.

The only bid for bank stocks to-day was 107 for Western National. There were no sales.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1	General Electric	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1½	Lake Shore	1
American Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Louisville & Nashville	1⅛
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	3	Manhattan	3⅞
At., Topeka & S. Fé	¾	Missouri Pacific	1
Chicago Gas	2	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	1
Chicago & N. W.	1¾	New-York Central	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	1	New-York & N. E.	1
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	2⅛	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Northern Pacific pf	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Pullman Car	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Rome, W. & O.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Distilling & Cattle F.	3⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H.	5	Western Union	1⅜

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio G. pf....1 | Oregon R. & N....3

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. Northern Pacific 5s, Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s were fairly active, the trading in them making up fully two-thirds of the day's business. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F.	1¾	Met. Elevated 2d	1
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	1
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. cn 4s	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	St. Paul & Omaha cn	1
Int. & G. N., 1st coup. off	1		

DECLINED.

Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	Mob. & Ohio gen	1
E. T., V. & Ga. cn. 5s	1	Northwestern cn	1½
Erie 1st cn	1	Northwestern s. f. 6s	1
Erie 2d cn	1	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	4
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1896	1
Kansas & Texas 1st	1	Wis. Central 1st	1
Met. Elevated 1st	1		

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ½. The sales on call were $1,000 4s coupon at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	105	....
4s, r	112	113	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	....
4s, c	112	113	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	103	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	124	130
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R.R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	85	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. (4 ₽ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	147	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	15	16
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₽ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	..	1
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York Loan & Importation Co	..	53
New-York, New-Haven & H. R. R. Co.	..	186½
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	300
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	250
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
Standard Oil Trust	..	130
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100½
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	146
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	46
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union R'y Co. stock ("Huckleberry")	110	130
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	40	45
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
G. & Northwest.—Month July	$2,669,422	......	$127,208
C., C., C. & St. L.—2d week Aug	262,524	......	51,875
Current River—2d week Aug	1,695	......	1,847
Flint & Père Mar.—2d week Aug	45,784	......	1,607
K. C., Clin. & Spg.—2d week Aug	4,600	......	372
K. C., Ft. S. & M.—2d week Aug	67,523	......	2,517
K. C. Sub. Belt R.R.—2d week Aug	5,852	$2,379	......
L. E. & Western—2d week Aug	64,367	......	7,932
Jan. 1 to Aug. 14	2,217,021	182,605	......
Mexican National—2d week Aug	66,705	......	31,556
2 weeks Aug	137,561	......	42,897
Norfolk & West.—2d week Aug	210,003	......	2,481
Tol., St. L. & K. C.—2d week Aug	35,745	......	18,947
Col. St. R. Co., July—Gross	49,832	5,059	......
Op. expenses	28,155	7,880	......
Net	21,727	......	2,820
L. E. & W. for June—Gross	307,784	45,393	......
Op. expenses	183,750	21,900	......
Net	124,034	23,494	......
Interest, taxes, and rentals	54,105	1,452	......
Surplus	69,929	22,042	......
For six months end'g June 30—Gross	1,801,061	198,793	......
Op. expenses	1,068,654	124,477	......
Net	732,407	74,317	......
Interest, taxes, and rental of tracks	322,216	8,166	......
Surplus	410,191	66,151	......
L. S. & Mich. South. for quarter ended June 30—Gross	6,122,781	972,181	......
Op. expenses	4,086,907	856,938	......
Net	2,037,874	115,249	......
Gross income	2,172,197	130,200	......
Fixed charges	1,124,317	40,795	......
Net income	1,047,874	89,405	......
Cash on hand	850,0[illegible]4	......	......
Profit and loss sur.	12,155,261	......	......
N. Y., L. E. & West. for quarter ended June 30—Gross	7,458,362	......	307,168
Op. expenses	4,872,146	......	221,280
Due leased lines	660,708	41,026	......
Other income	295,936	11,915	......
Fixed charges	1,709,604	15,324	......
Net income	312,333	......	148,939
Cash	318,046	......	......
Profit and loss sur.	10,324,447	......	......

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat More Active and Irregular—Corn Lower and Moderately Active.

Wheat opened at an advance of ½@⅞c as following Chicago, with a better stock market and foreigners buying, but became unsettled through the increase on passage and in stocks in store, and closed at partly ¼c over Saturday.

Corn followed wheat early but declined on the increase in stocks and on passage and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c loss for the day.

Cotton declined 8@11 points with Liverpool, but closed up steady on a desire to purchase the late deliveries.

Coffee sold off early on weaker cables, but rallied on local buying.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The market opened dull and fairly steady, but shortly afterward became very strong, and continued so throughout the day. Atchison gained ½ and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 2⅜. Much satisfaction is expressed at the way the Atchison floating debt has been renewed. At the Clearing House this morning business was very quiet. What little money is loaning between banks is at 8 ₽ cent. New-York funds are in short supply, and this fact influences the demand. Sales were made at $1.50 premium for cash, with $2 asked at the close.

We hear of an outside party who was obliged to pay $2.50 for New-York funds last Saturday. Currency is still scarce. Brokers continue to quote the premium as 1½@2 ₽ cent., but it is believed that large amounts would be readily taken at 2 ₽ cent.

The present week is likely to be very quiet in the money market. There is a growing belief that the Sherman bill is bound to be repealed, but there is a strong disposition to await the vote before entering upon any new business. In the outside market money on call ranges from 7 3-10 ₽ cent. upward, mostly 8 ₽ cent. One loan of municipal paper was placed among private lenders at 6 ₽ cent. The very best mill corporations have been offered six months' paper at 8 ₽ cent., but business paper is quoted at from 10 to 15 ₽ cent. Rates are: Business paper, 10@15 ₽ cent.; corporation loans, 8@10 ₽ cent.; collateral loans, 6½@10 ₽ cent.; call loans, 7 3-10@9 ₽ cent. Clearing House certificates amounting to $100,000 were issued to-day, making the total outstanding $11,040,000. The bank statement follows: Loans, decrease, $233,900; circulation, increase, $530,900; individual deposits, decrease, $1,348,200; due to other banks, decrease, $400,200; Loan certificates, increase, $590,000; due from reserve agents, decrease, $156,500; exchange for clearing, decrease, $266,000; due from other banks, decrease, $1,153,000; 5 ₽ cent. fund, increase, $13,300; legal tenders, increase, $81,700; specie, increase, $19,300; excess of reserve, increase, $133,300; reserve excess, (New-York,) decrease, $124,200.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	15¾	15⅞	Pull. P. Car	145	146
Atlan. & Pac.	1⅝	2	Quincy Min	95	100
Atlan. Min	7½	7¾	Tam. Min	125	128
Bay S. Gas	6	6⅛	Gen. Elec	40¾	41
Bost. & Alb.	..	200	Gen. Elec. pf.	..	70
Bost. & Low.	170	..	West. Elec.	16	17
Bost. & Me.	141	142	West. El. pf.	37	40
B. & M. Min.	18¾	19	Wis. Cent.	5⅛	..
Boston Land	3	..	Water Pow'r	1	1¼
Bell Tel.	175	178	W. End Land	10¾	11
B. & B. Min.	5¼	5¾	W. E. St. Ry.	52	52½
C., B. & Q.	76⅞	77⅛	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	75	..
Cal. & Hecla	255	258	Atchison, 2d As.	..	33
Cent. Mass.	12	..	C., B. & N. 5s	92	96
Clev. & Can.	..	2¾	C., B. & Q. Deb. 4s	..	88
Cent. Min.	2	2⅛	Mex. Cent. 4s	46	..
Franklin Min.	8½	..	Mex. Central 1st inc	..	10
Fitchburg	12	12½	Mex. Central 2d inc	4½	..
Fitchburg pf.	70	72	NY. & N. E. 7s	108	109
Fr'ohm's B. L.	..	3	NY. & N. E. 6s	101	102½
K'rs'ge Cop.	5	..	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	90
Lamson S. S.	13	..	Wis. Cent. 5s	..	62
Maine Cent.	112	115	Wis. Cent. inc	10	..
Mex. Cent.	6	6¼			
N. Y. & N. E.	19	19¼			
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	47	50			
Old Colony	..	168			
Oregon S. L.	7	10			
Osceola Min.	22	23			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The market has been strong all day, with few stocks offering. Metropolitan and Philadelphia Traction were wanted by small investors, but no large lots were for sale. The tendency of money is toward ease, and New-York exchange is distinctly easier, large blocks changing hands at from ½@1 ₽ cent. There was some inquiry for gold and currency, but no large amount will be wanted until the end of the week, when there will be a demand from the banks to make up pay rolls. This is likely to stiffen rates in New-York exchange. Considerable Pennsylvania changed hands at 49¾ and was taken for London account. There has been a steady absorption of this stock from that source for quite a while, and although no large lots have been taken, the trading amounts to considerable in the aggregate. There is some disposition among the insurance companies to put out their money on long time at 6 ₽ cent. and a commission. The weekly bank statement shows: Loans and discounts, increase $91,000; reserve, increase $97,000; due from other banks, decrease $244,000; due to other banks, decrease $88,000; deposits, increase $416,000; circulation, increase $112,000. The market closed steady. Total sales of stocks were 8,400 shares, of which 2,000 were in Northern Pacific common, 950 in the preferred, and 1,423 in Pennsylvania.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17⅜	17⅝	North. Pac.	4¼	4⅜
Hunt. & B. T.	..	33	North. Pac. pf	19⅜	19¾
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	47	Pennsylvania	49¾	49⅞
			Penn. Steel	..	75
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18⅞	19⅛	People's Trac.	5	10
Lehigh Nav.	..	47	Phil. Trac.	69½	70
Lehigh Val.	31¾	32	Phil. & Erie	22	..
Met. Traction	79	80	Reading	6 11-16	6¾
Minehill	..	65½	Rochester	..	54
New. Pas. 5s.	80	82	U. Co.'s of N. J.	..	218
North. Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4	4¼

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 110@108½, North Chicago at 161@166, Diamond Match at 100½@102½, Lake Street L at 19½, Street's at 16¾. Money, 7 ₽ cent. Bank clearings, $10,506,988. New-York exchange, $10@$15 discount.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—September coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York will be paid by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

—Coupon No. 10 on the general mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Apprehension Because of the Steady Drain of Gold to America.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—There was a marked absence of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, due to the midsummer depression and to fear of dearer money.

The money market has been greatly affected by the drain of gold to America, and the advance of the bank rate to 5 per cent. was generally expected; but later bullion movements were not unfavorable to the bank, and the rate remains unchanged.

Although a large amount of gold is expected to go out to-morrow, the discount rate was firm at 4½ per cent., or subject to change in bank rate.

Call money ruled 2 to 2½, with small demand.

The New-York bank statement had good effect.

There is general fear here that, as the currency situation improves in the United States, and particularly if the Sherman act be repealed, there may be a period of high money here. As the American balance of trade changes, a predominant factor in both money and stock markets is fear of an advance in the bank rate. London is now thinking of means of keeping gold here.

There is more confidence on the part of lenders to the United States, but it is checked by fears of scarcity of money at this point.

All changes in American rails to-day were for the better on account of buying orders from New-York, and reports that the premium on gold had gone off there.

Canadian rails declined in view of expected financial troubles in Canada.

In answer to a statement in the House of Commons that currency arrangements in India had not secured steadiness of exchange between the sovereign and the rupee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government found nothing in what had occurred in India to lead to any interference with the single monetary standard now established in that country.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 72; Wabash preferred, ½, to 13¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 15¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 10⅜. *Advanced*—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 18⅜; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 13½; Erie, ⅛ to 12⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 52¾, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 17½. Lake Shore sold at 116½, Reading at 6¾, and Illinois Central at 92. British consols were quoted at 97⅝ for money and 97¾ for account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$181,232,510
Silver dollars and bullion	330,714,451
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	149,465,151
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,207,081
United States notes	15,551,943
United States Treasury notes	5,086,891
Gold certificates	3,828,670
Silver certificates	2,344,005
National bank notes	3,337,072
Deposits with national bank depositories: General account	12,275,653
Disbursing officers' balances	3,884,197
Total	$720,927,624

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,172,089
Silver certificates	330,813,504
United States Treasury notes	150,071,280
Currency certificates	5,795,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	38,181,352

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $796,861, from customs $391,854, and miscellaneous $36,182.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $103,525.

PRICE OF FISH GOES UP.

The Big Storm Caused a Considerable Diminution of Supply.

Fish, the poor man's meat, will very probably before the end of the week undergo a material advance in price. Yesterday bluefish went up 1½ cents and weakfish 1 cent a pound. This untoward circumstance is due to Sunday's storm.

There are three sources of New-York's main fish supply. First, the smacks which the storm drove in and the heavy sea now prevailing will keep in until it moderates. Second, the pound nets. These nets are constructed along the ocean shore of New-Jersey and Long Island, and are familiar objects to seashore visitors. A long net is attached to poles about fifteen feet apart and carried out to sea at right angles to the shore. This is called the leader and terminates at a distance of 400 or 500 yards from shore directly opposite the centre of a small opening into the "pound." The fish swimming along the shore in either direction naturally strike seawards when meeting the "leader," along which they proceed seeking an outlet which they find in the pound. Once in, they find roomy quarters with no visible outlet, and remain there until it is emptied, which is done twice daily, at sunrise and sunset. These pound nets have been greatly damaged by the heavy surf, and until it abates cannot be repaired.

The third source of supply is the hundreds of small boats, like ordinary whaleboats, which are so common at Seabright and Galilee, and to a lesser extent elsewhere on the coast. The catch of these boats in the aggregate is very heavy, and is sufficient to freight two small screw steamers owned by the Seabright fishermen and used to transport their daily catch to Fulton Market. The surf at present is too heavy to admit of putting boats through it, and until it subsides the contributions of the Jersey coast to our fish markets will be very meagre.

Meetings.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the 29th day of August, 1893, at the office of the company, corner of Eightieth Street and East End Avenue, New-York City, for the purpose of authorizing the execution of a further or supplementary mortgage to the Holland Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of said company, to further secure the bonds issued under and secured by said first mortgage; and also for the purpose of considering and determining the settlement of the indebtedness from the Harlem Lighting Company to this company, and the terms and conditions of such settlement, and to take suitable action thereon.

F. S. HASTINGS,
CHARLES S. SHEPARD,
FRANK ENOS,
JAMES W. PRYOR,
A majority of the Board of Directors.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Harlem Lighting Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 29th day of August, 1893, at the office of the company, corner of 80th St. and East End Av., for the purpose of considering the settlement of the indebtedness of this company to the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, and the terms and conditions thereof, and to take suitable action thereon.

FRANK ENOS,
F. EUGENE CRASSOUS,
JAMES W. PRYOR,
S. SCHIEFFELIN STEBBINS,
A majority of the Board of Directors.

Dividends.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.

COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Financial.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, 1893, and will reopen Sept. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

ADVERTISER HAS CLOSE RELATIONS with a number of men of financial weight who are largely interested in certain stocks. He contemplates making a change, and would like interview with a first-class banking house or with a member of the Stock Exchange having some capital. Is thirty-eight years of age and of unquestioned ability and integrity. Address H., Box 120 Times Office.

Financial.

The Union Pacific Railway Company.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Boston, Aug. 9, 1893.

To the Holders of the 8 Per Cent. Bonds Secured by the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., of December 18, 1873:

The bonds secured by the mortgage above referred to become due on Sept. 1, next. On Jan. 1, 1893, there were outstanding bonds to the amount of $5,176,000. At the same time there were in the hands of the Union Trust Company of New-York, the Trustee under the mortgage, uninvested balances applicable to the redemption of said bonds amounting to $904,665.12. During the period from January 1st to September 1st of the current year, it is estimated that further remittances, derived from the sales of land, payments on bills receivable, &c., will be made to the Trustee to the amount of about $500,000. It is believed, therefore, that at the maturity of the loan the Trustee will have in hand about $1,404,665.12 for application to such part of the debt as may be held by persons who may then wish to receive payment. The application of these sums will reduce the debt to $3,771,334.88.

Against this balance of indebtedness the Railway Company holds notes or contracts made by former purchasers of lands, secured by the lands in respect of which they were made, (which, however, are only released by the Trustee on receipt by it of the full amount of the consideration,) the amount of which on September 1st, next, making due allowance for collections to be made in the interval, will approximate $3,369,902.18. In addition to the lands under contract, the Trustees will also hold the unsold lands, the estimated value of which is $3,079,000. This estimated value is very conservative, being much less than the appraised and selling value. The value of the security—contracts and unsold lands—$6,448,902.18, exceeds the estimated balance of the indebtedness ($3,771,334.88) by the sum of $2,677,567.30.

The lands referred to represent the unsold portion of those granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (to which the Union Pacific Railway Company is the successor by consolidation,) and are free from any lien or other incumbrance, excepting only a debt of $8,000, the balance of the original land grant mortgage bonds still outstanding.

No allowance has been made in the foregoing statement for the possible failure of purchasers to complete the payments provided for in their contracts. It is believed, however, that not more than $400,000 in amount will ultimately be defaulted. But even if default be made, the lands under contract will again become subject to sale and will exceed in value the sums due upon them.

Under the present mortgage the title to all unsold lands (and to lands already sold but still under contract) is vested in the mortgage Trustees. The proceeds of all land sales are remitted directly to the Trustee, and are applied, as in the Trust Indenture is provided, to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds secured thereunder. They do not pass into the company's treasury. Meanwhile, the taxes on the unsold lands, the expenses of advertising or marketing the lands, and the interest on the outstanding bonds have been paid, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indenture, by the Railway Company, and will continue to be paid by the Railway Company under the extension agreement.

Holders of the bonds assenting to the proposition to extend are requested to immediately send their bonds to the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New-York, or to its agent at the office of the Union Pacific Railway Co., No. 91 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of having the bonds stamped and to enable the company to affix to coupon bonds the new coupon sheets. The Trust Company will issue its receipts for all bonds thus deposited, and will hold said bonds until such a number thereof have been deposited, or their extension guaranteed, as will enable it to announce that the total amount of bonds has been provided for. When the registered bonds shall have been stamped, the interest thereon will be remitted to the registered owners, as has heretofore been the practice.

To enable the company to complete its arrangements and to affix to the extended coupon bonds the necessary coupon sheets, holders of such assenting bonds are requested to present them as soon as possible.

The September interest on bonds presented for extension will be paid on the presentation of such bonds for deposit.

THE TIME FOR EXTENSION OF BONDS UNDER THIS OFFER IS LIMITED TO SEPT. 1ST, AND THE AMOUNT THAT CAN BE EXTENDED IS LIMITED TO $3,800,000.

ALEX. E. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.
EDWIN F. ATKINS, Vice Pres't.

SECURITIES
which do not depreciate.

FIRST MORTGAGES on New-York City real estate, WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE **Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.**

Amounts range from $5,000. to $100,000. at the most favorable rates of interest. Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

Philadelphia Securities AND Philadelphia Exchange
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DICK BROS. & LAWRENCE,
30 Broad St.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.

MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY. 1-16 COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street
Chemical National 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National 16 Nassau Street
Central National 322 Broadway
Chase National 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National 38 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New-York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, George Griswold Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Alexander E. Orr, Edwin Packard, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, J. Hood Wright.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
23 shs. Chatham National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. pfd.
200 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. common.
100 shs. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co. common.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
70 shs. Nineteenth Ward Bank.
$5,000 Chattanooga Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Atlantic Trust Co. receipts.)
$5,000 Denver Water Co. of Denver, Col., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895, July, 1892, coup.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
75 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Franklin National Bank.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
418 shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. common.
12½ shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. pfd.
$5,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 Maryland Central R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, (Hypd.)
70 shs. Sabiston, Murray & Co. common, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Thomson-Houston Electric Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bond.
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 American Cotton Oil Co. 8 p. c. Debenture Bond, 1900.
50 shs. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
$2,000 North Hudson County R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1914.
40 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
100 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Special Guar.
300 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$578,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, (Hypd.)
2,040 shs. St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. common, (Hypd.)
8 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
171 shs. New-York Produce Exchange Bank.
$16,000 Marshall Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Bowery Bank.
20 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 22, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of Executor.)
29 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Empire State Bank, $100 each.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 425, issued by Baker & Williams, covering 12 Bales Sumatra Tobacco, (hyp.)
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 426, issued by Baker & Williams, covering 7 bales Sumatra Tobacco, (hyp.)
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 2,984, issued by Bluxome & Co., covering 40 bales Sumatra Tobacco, (hyp.)
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
20 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co. 3d Mtge. 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, interest April and October.
25 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. bonds, due 1921. Registered.
20 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each.
1,000 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each. (In lots of 25, 50, and 100 shares.)
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOWER RATES IN ILLINOIS.

Trouble Averted in the Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Western Passenger Association has reconsidered its decision to make no lower rates for Illinois Day at the fair, and the result is to be one fare from all points in Illinois and all points in Western Passenger Association territory within 300 miles of Chicago.

The decision was not entirely voluntary on the part of some of the lines, but they were compelled to come down or have a big fight on their hands. Five of the roads in the association had determined to make special rates whether they were authorized by the association or not. The vote was completed this afternoon, and more than one vote was recorded against the proposition, and, as the vote had to be unanimous, the prospect of lower rates was very dark.

The lines which had determined to put down the rates then came forward and announced their intention and invited the other lines to join in or have a lot of trouble over passenger rates, and the reluctant lines preferred to join in. Excursion tickets will be sold Aug. 23, and also for all trains reaching Chicago prior to noon Aug. 24. They are good to return up to and including Aug. 28. The rates are made with the understanding that the same basis of rates may be used for special days for all other States included in the territory of the Western Passenger Association.

The return limit for tickets issued for such days is to be good seven days from issue where the distance is 1,000 miles or less, and ten days where the distance is over 1,000 miles.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

East-bound shipments of freight out of Chicago last week amounted to 44,852 tons, against 52,042 tons for the preceding week, and 52,638 tons for the corresponding week last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 5,780; Wabash, 4,562; Lake Shore, 5,583; Fort Wayne, 5,219; Pan Handle, 6,310; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,345; Grand Trunk, 326; Nickel Plate, 3,797; Chicago and Erie, 7,030; Big Four, 1,900; total, 44,852.

Shipments were made up of the following articles: Flour, 1,120; grain and mill stuffs, 15,208; provisions, lard, &c., 10,705; dressed beef, 10,073; flaxseed, 805; butter, 1,287; hides, 1,105; lumber, 3,421; miscellaneous, 1,128; total, 44,852. Lake shipments amounted to 74,890 tons, against 77,883 tons for the preceding week.

Northern Pacific Matters.

Thomas F. Oakes and Henry C. Rouse, two of the Northern Pacific receivers, will leave here to-day for Milwaukee, where they will meet Receiver Henry C. Payne. It is the avowed intention of the three receivers to make a thorough inspection of the railroad property and a careful inspection of its affairs before developing any definite plan of action.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The appointment of James K. O. Sherwood as receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, owners of the Poughkeepsie Bridge stock, is regarded as an act friendly to the New-York and New-England Company.

—Plans for the elevation of the tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in the south part of Chicago have been submitted to the municipal authorities of that city.

—Some of A. A. McLeod's friends are mentioning him as a possible successor to Charles F. Mayer as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—Robert Meighen of Montreal has been elected President and J. Kennedy Tod of this city Vice President of the New-Brunswick Railroad.

—Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis has been re-elected President of the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

—A representative of the New-York Directors of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad recently bid that road in at auction.

—E. W. Jackson, General Manager of the Mexican Central Railroad, has been granted a four months' leave of absence.

—A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern Trunk lines will be held in this city to-day.

—Passenger traffic has increased within the past week on every railroad leading into Chicago.

—George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, is in New-York.

Major John C. Lullman a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Major John C. Lullman committed suicide this morning by shooting himself while standing in front of a mirror at his home, 1,101 North Cardinal Avenue.

Major Lullman was one of the wealthiest and best known men in the city. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Legion of Honor, and kindred organizations, Director in the German-American Bank, and extensively engaged in real estate transactions. This morning he dressed himself with unusual neatness and was apparently in a cheerful frame of mind. While his family were at breakfast they heard a shot and a moment later found Mr. Lullman dead on the bathroom floor.

It is reported that lately Mr. Lullman has lost large sums of money and has been drinking to excess. This, it is believed, unsettled his mind.

His Leap May Prove Fatal.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 21.—At Shoqualmie Falls yesterday F. C. Anderson was advertised to make a parachute jump from the top of Shoqualmie Falls. About 1,000 persons were present to witness it. A wire rope had been stretched above the falls, making the distance from the water 335 feet. The parachute shot down rapidly and was evidently struck by an unlooked-for current of air. The aeronaut struck with great force on a ledge of rocks, then dropped about fifty feet, striking another ledge, and falling from it to the beach. His skull was fractured, and he sustained internal injuries which the doctors say will prove fatal.

Killed by a Pitched Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—While playing baseball yesterday, Peter Hyland was struck on the back of the neck by a ball from the hands of the pitcher and almost instantly killed. His neck was broken, and he died without uttering a word. Edward G. Carter, the pitcher who threw the ball, was arrested.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—*Van Brunt, P. J.* Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Caverly vs. Smith.

Class VI.—2—Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company vs. Low.

Class VIII.—3—Morrow vs. Stephens. 4—Judson vs. O'Brien. 5—Spicer vs. Spicer. 6—Koehler & Co. vs. Campbell. 7—Hudson Orphan and Relief Association vs. Maxwell. 8—Lese vs. Goodstein. 9—Heingarten vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 10—Close vs. Close. 11—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 12—Collyer vs. Herrmann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—*Ransom, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Estate of Martin M. Kellogg. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Bridget McCaully, Mary L. Peabody, Avira Parsons, Frederic M. Heimemann, Louisa Bach, Peter Gowans, Susana Schlor, George Kessler, Samuel H. Denton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McGown, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—People of the State of New-York vs. National Trust Company—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—Chapman vs. McIlroy—William E. Stillings.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—William I. Denny vs. Emil Abeles—Leo Levy.

CITY COURT—*McCarthy, J.*—Patrick Cassidy vs. Joseph B. Black—George M. Boynton.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 407 bales; gross, 423 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 48,424 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 304 bales, including 184 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 7,769 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 338 bales, including 289 bales new crop; sales, 93 bales; spinners, 25 bales; stock, 17,899 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Sale Under Foreclosure of a Second Mortgage at 111 Broadway.

The property 1,463 and 1,465 Park Avenue, consisting of two five-story brick-and-stone-front flats, each 34.7 feet front, on lots 100 feet deep, were to have been sold yesterday at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under two separate judgments in foreclosure—one of a first mortgage to the German Savings Bank of $35,000, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, and the other of a second mortgage to the executors of the estate of Gottlieb Guenther, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, on which about $34,700 was due. John C. Umberfield and others were the defendants. The sale under the second mortgage was made to L. F. Schmidt, one of the plaintiffs, for $10,000, subject to the judgment of foreclosure of the first mortgage. Then the sale under the first mortgage foreclosure was adjourned to Sept. 5. In the interval the purchasers under the second mortgage will try to arrange with the German Savings Bank for an amicable settlement of its claim, with every probability of succeeding in their effort.

Two sales are advertised for to-day, both of them in foreclosure and both at 111 Broadway. They are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $23,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. W. Vanderpoel, referee, 475 Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 106, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,327.50; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The Building Department during the past week received applications calling for the construction of thirty-four new buildings, involving a total estimated cost of $846,000, and for alterations to be made to thirty-five structures at an expense of $72,000.

Yesterday, plans were recorded for the following new buildings and alterations:

By John D. Karst, for a four-story brick stable at 250 West Fortieth Street, $40,000.

By Sophia S. Murtha of 5 University Place, for a five-story brick stable at 138 West Fourth Street, $25,000.

By Frederick Schuck of 18 St. Nicholas Place, for four four-story brick dwellings of various dimensions, on the block at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and St. Nicholas Place and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, $100,000.

By Benjamin Nathan of 125 East Eighty-second Street, for a five-story brick factory at 31 Chrystie Street, $14,000.

By Charles D. Galvin of Pelham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling on the south side of College Avenue, east from Houston Street, $3,000.

By E. J. Donald, alterations to a two-story brick stable at 139 West Fifty-fourth Street, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 21.

Cherry St, 409; Peter Meyer to Annie Levy	1
Monroe St, 301; Annie Levy to P. Meyer	1
Lewis St, 85; Simon Davis to J. Manheim	11,000
Goerck St, 34; August Kohlmann to H. Brennich	10,500
27th St, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x98.9; Charles Engert to D. Zerr	1
30th St, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x98.9; Martha Jones to John J. Jones	1
10th Av, s w corner of 57th St, 55.5x20; Harold Reid to R. R. Govin	27,000
91st St, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.8; James Brown to John Yule	1
65th St, 8 West; Paul Dickey to A. Johnsen	37,000
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.5; Salvatore Pauella to Thomas Graham, Jr.	1
85th St, n s, 185.7 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; same to same	1
101st St, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; same to same	1
Madison Av, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x75; same to same	1
84th St, 228 to 232 East; Robert P. Martin to M. Oppenheimer	15,000
78th St, 444 East; Jacob Heinrich to Anna Heinrich	1
105th St, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Menzo Defendorf to H. R. Loening	22,250
Madison Av, e s, 40 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Maria Oppenheimer to Robert P. Martin	20,000
142d St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 16.5x99.11; James B. Haggin to Eva M. Clifford	11,500
Simpson St, w s, 122.9 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Joseph Nejedley to V. Kroc	350
Lots 193 to 195, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; William Arnoux to C. R. Roos	2,000
Lot 163, map of Morrisania village, 23d Ward; Peter Leckler to K. Pfermann	4,500
Lot 68, map of W. O. Giles, King's Bridge; C. Adelaide Beekman to James J. Ryan	650
St. George's Crescent, e s, Lot 620, map of G. F. and H. B. Opdyke, 24th Ward; William H. and Charles W. Opdyke to Rose Sherlaw	350

Recorded Mortgages.

Adler, Emelia, executrix, to Mount Sinai Hospital; n s of 61st St, e of Madison Av, 3 years	13,500
Aymar, Herbert R., to F. J. Middlebrook; 642 6th Av, 1 year	15,000
Clark, George H., and others to Irving Grumwell and others; s s of 36th St, e of 4th Av, 3 years	10,000
Clifford, Eva M., and another to J. B. Haggin; s s of 142d St, w of 7th Av, 3 years	4,650
Galewski, Bernard, and wife to Albert Klunber; Rivington St, s w corner of Clinton St, 5 years	6,000
Helsky, Louise, to Titus Kouba and wife; w s of Webster Av, Lots 35 and 102, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 5 years	800
Ketcham, James W., to L. I. Sire; Broadway, s e corner of 18th St, 1 year	1,500
Lynch, Eliza B., to James Clark; s s of 84th St, e of 2d Av, 3 years	5,000
Leo, Alice, to John Hastings; n s of 148th St, e of Grand Drive or Boulevard, 2 years	3,000
Lesser, Israel, and wife to Bertha Brown; w s of Manhattan Av, s of 121st St, 1 year	3,000
Martin, Robert P., to Maria Oppenheimer; e s of Madison Av, s of 128th St, 3 years	15,000
Peetsch, Henry C. L., and wife to Lewis Johnston; e s of Madison Av, Lot 129, map of Benjamin Berrian, 1 year	500
Rohrs, Frederick, and another to Marie Kiebisch; n s of 102d St, e of 4th Av, 6 months	3,283
Roos, Christian P., to W. H. Arnoux; Lots 193 to 195, map of Samuel Rye's homestead, 2 years	1,000
Schuyler, John E., to Robert Wilson; w s of 8th Av, s of 14th St, 2 years	500
Scott, Mary, to Teachers' Building and Loan Association; 39 Vandam St, lease	720

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

114th St and 5th Av, n e corner; Robbins Brothers against Simon Peyser, owner; Simon Peyser and George Wolf, contractors	$260
Mount Hope Place, s s, 108 ft w of Anthony Av, 75 ft front; H. Masche against Conrad Falk, owner and contractor	665
86th St, 432 and 434 East; Samuel Pollock against Karl M. Wallach, owner; R. J. McDonald, sub-contractor	100
88th St, 52 and 54 East; J. B. McCoy & Co. against Williams & Jones, owners and contractors	240
Commerce St, s s, 155 ft w of Bleecker St, 25 ft front; George B. Robbins & Co. against Anna and F. S. Miller, owner; T. S. Miller, contractor	203
Wooster St, 186 and 188; Jacob Gumpertz against Myron W. Dow, owner; F. C. Smith, agent	25
Same property; Charles L. Volckhausen against Myron W. Dow, owner and contractor	145
Liberty St, 35; Rock Plaster Company against S. F. Myers, owner; James Walsh, contractor	33
Washington Av, w s, 192 ft n of 165th St, 25 ft front; J. Cerussy against H. & H. Hemckel, owners; F. Steiger, contractor	487
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; A. T. Mackensie against S. Panella, owner; E. J. Shanks, contractor	5,243
Catharine St and Division St, s e corner; Atlas Iron Construction Company against William Remsen, owner; Arctander & Damm, contractors	2,361

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

ST. GEORGE,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fireproof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.
Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,300 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

TO LET—In the Dalhousie, 40 to 48 West 59th St., fronting Central Park, a very choice unfurnished apartment; nothing better in the city; building absolutely fire-proof. Apply to the janitor.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

5TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.
IMPOSING FOUR-STORY DWELLING TO LET.
MAGNIFICENT INTERIOR;
Foyer hall, extra high ceilings, &c.;
servants' staircase, dumb waiters throughout, &c.
RENT, $5,000.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—For rent, unfurnished, modern apartments, eight rooms and bath; not over $60 per month. Post Office Box 63, Ridley Park, Penn.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
AT
MORRIS PARK,
JUST BEYOND BROOKLYN, ARE
NOT ON PAPER, BUT RIGHT ON THE PROPERTY ITSELF.
SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, ELEGANTLY MADE STREETS AND AVENUES;
BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, REPRESENTING ALL STYLES OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE.
FREE PASSES
ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN, FOR MORRIS PARK BETWEEN 10:30 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M.
LOTS FROM $200 APIECE UP.
PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. TITLES INSURED.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Desirable properties, (all prices,) for sale; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church Station.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartment Buildings.
59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.

Madrid,	Lisbon,
Cordova,	Barcelona,
Granada,	Salamanca,
Valencia,	Tolosa.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts. "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard, Washington, D. C.—Aug. 17, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened Sept. 5, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 5, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of screws, nails, lumber, steel, iron, and steel castings. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDing, New-York, July 24, 1893.—Sealed proposals for removing 260,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, mud, earth, ledge rock, broken stone, old timber, &c., from the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and from the dams inclosing the cut through Dyckman Meadow, on the line of the Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing the materials and workmanship for the construction of revetments for slopes of the sections excavated, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 24, 1893, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

WEST POINT, N. Y., AUG. 21, 1893.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing such forage and straw as may be required. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned, W. H. MILLER, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARA M. UNDERHILL and William J. Underhill, her husband; Edward T. McIntyre, and Charles H. Lindsley, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24th, 1893.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Clara M. Underhill and William J. Underhill: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County of New-York, in said State, on said 4th day of August, 1893.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.
au8-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH TEDESCO, Leon Tedesco and Abram Tedesco, plaintiffs, against RICHARD OPPENHEIMER and Harlem River Bank, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22d, 1893.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Richard Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City. au1-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKWOOD, SAMUEL.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, in the State of New-York, made and filed the 28th day of July, 1893, that whereas the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel Lockwood, late of Flushing, in said County of Queens, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,667 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be issued to the undersigned.

Now, therefore, all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of the said Samuel Lockwood, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, at his office in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, New-York, on or before the fifth day of September, 1893.—Dated July 28, 1893.
THOMAS S. LOCKWOOD.
au1-2aw4wTu&F

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, with good references. Address C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent parlormaid or chambermaid; would assist with other work; references. Call or address H. M., 231 West 16th St., third bell west.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework. Address B. B., Box 356 Times, Uptown.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; can be seen from 10 until 2. 19 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good references. Call or address Miss Flynn, 133 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 272 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; city or country; best city reference. Address K. T., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $20 to $25; good city reference. 2,605 8th Av., between 138th and 139th Sts.; ring Mrs. Clancy's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as plain cook and laundress or do general housework in a small private family. 329 East 43d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook by the day or month; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city reference. 137 East 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all cooking; best city reference; city or country. 205 East 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and good laundress; good city reference. Call at grocery store, 456 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a neat, tidy colored girl as good plain cook and laundress, or do general housework. A. B. Barret, 420 West 49th St., fourth floor, west side.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl in small private family; good references. Call at 550 West 43d St., Room 14; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call at 423 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; good family seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. Address S. K., 25 East 38th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisian; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French Swiss girl as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; first-class references. 265 West 39th St.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By French lady's maid and dressmaker; first-class experience; good home; wages no object; city or country; best reference. Address B. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find a position for girl as maid and seamstress whom she can recommend in every respect. Call or address 45 East 41st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class laundress in a private family, to assist with chamberwork; first-class shirt ironer. 32 West 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; good reference. 340 West 56th St., janitor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as nurse to take entire charge of infant; best city and country reference; country preferred. Call for two days, 140 West 28th St., Room 2; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 117 West 26th St., top floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant and understands the bottle; good reference; city or country. Address M. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By French-Swiss girl (23 years) as nurse or chambermaid; best of reference; don't speak English. A. Reuser, care E. Fritz, 139 West 22d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; is thoroughly competent; can fill a butler's place; best city references. 256 West 41st St., first flight up, back.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class waitress; in a private family; carves and can fill a butcher's place; country preferred; best city references. Call or address 16 East 39th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take home first-class family washing or do respectable gentleman's washing; best city reference. Call J. Duffy, 208 East 36th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day in private family or take washing home; is an excellent laundress; best city reference. B. S., 236 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By a young German woman as janitress of a flat. Apply at 506 West 49th St., basement.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a woman as seamstress or for any other work. 60 Gansevoort St. or 101 West 45th St. Mrs. Lenox.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady; rapid, accurate, and experienced. Address Experienced, 189 East 115th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR COMPANION.—By intelligent, well-educated, highly-recommended man of good family; attentive, sober, reliable, very capable; excellent references from last and former employers; several years in last place. Address Nordenadler, Box 24, 446 6th Av.; no cards.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By experienced man; just disengaged; three years' personal reference; town or country. Address T. E., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; good valet; aged 29 years; single; three years' good city reference. Address W. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; takes great care of what is intrusted to him; eight years' first-class city reference. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class young man, to be disengaged the first of the month, but at liberty to take a place any time; a good, careful driver; good reference; present employer can be seen. Address M. C., 489 5th Av.; J. B. Brewster's.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family coachman; highly recommended by three of the best city families as regards his business. Address H. H., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; reference. Address J. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER — LAUNDRESS. — By married couple; man as gardener, wife as laundress; can take full charge of gentleman's place; best references. Scotchman, 311 West 20th St.

GARDENER.—Single; understands the care of grapery, lawns, and vegetable gardening. Address T. N., Box 206 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man who understands his business; can milk and take care of lawns. Address John C. Hartman, 118 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable man; single; in a private family or warehouse; best references. Apply P., care Jones, 879 6th Av.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple to take care of one or more private houses; furnished or not; long or short term; excellent reference. Address M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A nursery governess; thoroughly competent to care for and teach two boys of 8 and 10 years of age; a native French or German preferred; must be competent to teach French, German, and English; permanent position and good wages and home guaranteed right party. Address Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to learn the Swedish face massage process; taught in one lesson; terms moderate. Answer, with address, to Profitable, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Waitress in small private family; country till October, then city. Apply, with references, Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av., corner 50th St., Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A good cook and to assist with the wash in a private family; must be willing and obliging; good references required. Apply at 241 West 52d St.

WANTED—A first-class laundress in private family; must be willing and obliging; good references required. Apply at 241 West 52d St.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.
Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship.
Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.
Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
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51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for girls, kindergarten and classes for little boys, 711 Madison Av., northeast corner 63d St. and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year reopens Tuesday, Sept. 26.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
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Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

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Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
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MLLE. RUEL.
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THE MISSES WREAKS.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 3. Circulars sent on application. 21 East 74th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

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No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

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Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

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Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

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MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

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Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

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A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge,
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Constipation,
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loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
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Periodic Catalogues post free on application.
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EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

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TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

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Unfurnished Rooms.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

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GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.
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TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.
6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
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Concerts every afternoon and evening.
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MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
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FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
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connecting with the
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Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.
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LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.
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SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

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Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner a la carte.
—TIME TABLE.—
FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.
40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.
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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
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FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

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107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
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Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.
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Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

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$17.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. $17.00
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Special train of elegant modern Day Coaches will leave—
Foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M.
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For Tickets, Time Tables, and information apply at any West Shore Railroad ticket office.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
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" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
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75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.
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GRAND CONCERTS
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PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
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GRAND FIREWORKS
Every evening except Sunday and Monday.

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NOW THE HANDSOMEST, SAFEST, and most COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.
THE SPAN OF LIFE.
POPULAR PRICES.
NEXT WEEK—THE SILVER KING.

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TO-MORROW, AT 5 P. M.
Miss Maude De Haven will make a Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap To-night at 8:30.
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Daily at 4, Equine Paradox, forty-eight trained ponies. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St., West 14th St., (Electric Cars,) Franklin, Christopher, and Barclay St. Ferries.

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Under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
First engagement in America of
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY
in the great "Musical Play Without Words,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE
Increased orchestra. SPECIAL PREPARATIONS
Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50 cents.

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Lessee and Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
LOIE FULLER
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Under the Direction of Mr. ROBERT GRAU.
MISS FULLER appears
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Miss M. Merington's Bright Comedy.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

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GRAND OPENING
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.
BOX OFFICE SALE OF SEATS
NEXT THURSDAY AT 9 A. M.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

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Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2:15.
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LAST WEEK at the 23d St. CONCERT HALL
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

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CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

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RICE'S Surprise Party. Resuming Next Saturday Ev'g. Aug. 26, in Merry, Musical 1492 Crowded with novelties.

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PRELIMINARY SEASON, To-night at 8:15.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

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ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

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Eugene Tompkins's new
BLACK CROOK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Evening at 8.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, B'way and 29th St.
Best variety bill in America.
30 AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STARS. 30

STAR THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY,
in "THE PLAYER."
Aug. 28, LOTTIE COLLINS and Specialty Co.

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HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
NOVELTY ALL THE TIME.

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CHICAGO VS. NEW-YORK.
Game 4 P. M. Admission, 50c. and 25c.

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HOTEL EARLINGTON
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
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Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
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Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

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First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
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PENNSYLVANIA.

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UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
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European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

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Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

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CONGESTIONS, PAINS, RHEUMATISM, GRIPPE, CHOLERA.
The most practical and surest revulsive is RIGOLLOT'S Mustard Leaves, invented by Rigollot and adopted by the Royal English Navy, the private and military French hospitals, and used all over the world. Thirty years of success. For sale with druggists, in boxes containing ten leaves each. See that the inventor's signature is upon each box and leaf. Main Office, P. Rigollot & Co., 24 Avenue Victoria, Paris, France.

MONMOUTH'S MANAGERS SUED

ACTION TO RECOVER MORE THAN $300,000 IN PENALTIES.

They Were Incurred for Violation of the Law Against Gaming, Which the Creators of the Race-Track Laws Neglected to Have Repealed—Also Sued for Having Violated the Laws Relating to Corporations—Troublous Litigation Ahead and the Stockholders Indignant.

Although the Monmouth Park Association is about bringing its unsuccessful and disgraceful race meeting to a close, Monmouth Park's troubles have but just begun. Pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey is an action which is likely to affect it, in common with all other race courses in the State, touching the constitutionality of the law under which they have been racing. Then there is the action to revoke the license which has been granted to the track, and for which they have refused to pay. If the law is declared unconstitutional they will have spent $30,000 as their share of securing its passage in vain. If it is declared to be good law they will have to pay $5,000 for their license fee, in addition to all the other amounts they have lost this year, unless the bondholders of the track foreclose and the property is placed in the hands of a receiver.

That they have other troubles to face is shown by the fact that two suits for debt were brought against them yesterday with the approval of the people of Eatontown Township. The chief of these is a suit to recover $300,000 for violation of the gaming laws of the State, the action being brought for a debt to the State and to the party bringing the suit, Patrick Coleman, for 150 violations of the gaming law, the penalty for each violation being $2,000, making a total of $300,000. This suit was brought in the Monmouth Circuit Court yesterday, James Steen of Eatontown who is the counsel for the township, being the attorney for the complainant in the case. The papers were served on A. F. Walcott, President of the Monmouth Park Association, and H. G. Crickmore, Secretary, by Sheriff R. P. Smock of Monmouth County. The answer to the suit is returnable on Sept. 1, but a trial will hardly be had until early next year, owing to the extremely dilatory fashion in which all legal affairs are conducted.

This suit is brought under the laws against gaming in the State. Thereby hangs a little tale. When the Legislature of 1893, which had sold itself body and soul to the proprietors of the race tracks in the State, passed the law which will probably be declared unconstitutional when the Supreme Court meets in November, but which was expected to make gambling and racing incidentally a perfectly safe bunko game in the State, the legislative servants of John A. Morris, A. F. Walcott, "Duke" Thompson, and a few others of like ilk overlooked the gaming law of the State. That law provides that:

"All wagers, bets, or stakes made to depend upon any race or game, or upon any gaming by lot or chance, or upon any lot, chance, casualty, or unknown or contingent event, shall be unlawful."

The act provides as a penalty for its violation a fine of $2,000 for each offense against its provisions, one-half of which shall go to the county where the offense was committed and one-half to the complainant who has the suit brought. The suit in this case is brought against the association, instead of the 150 bookmakers who did business at the track during this year and 1892, the complaint covering two years.

In the law that was specially drawn to allow of bookmaking on race tracks without constituting "a misdemeanor or criminal offense," in Chapter 17 it is provided "that the practice, habitual or otherwise, of betting upon horse races, commonly known as bookmaking, or any of the acts of betting or bookmaking upon horse races or the keeping of a place or places to which persons may resort for such betting shall not constitute a nuisance or the keeping of a disorderly house or a conspiracy or any other criminal offense whatever, or the persons engaged therein be indictable when such betting or bookmaking is carried on or done within the exterior inclosure of the grounds of any race course of any agricultural society or other incorporated body of this State, and wherein, for the running, racing, trotting, or pacing of horses, mares, or geldings for a purse, plate, or other thing, the said society or incorporated body is not indictable."

When that law was prepared, the attorney for the race tracks either forgot that there was on the statute books a law enacted in 1874 which prohibited gaming and made it a penal offense, with a penalty recoverable in a civil suit for debt, and not punishable as a crime. The omission to have this act made inoperative as against the gamblers at the race courses is believed to be a fatal omission by a number of the best lawyers in the State, who are confident that the present action will surely hold good, and that the Monmouth Park Association will have to pay every cent of the amount sued for when it has been proved that the violations of this gaming act took place. There will be no trouble in proving that, or in proving that a very large number of persons did bet and win or lose money at the Monmouth Park track in open violation of this gaming law, and in a fashion that Judge Dixon held, in a most elaborate opinion given in the case of the State against William Lovell, was a violation of the Constitutional provision against lotteries, as reported in the tenth volume of Vroom's Reports.

Brought as the suit was against the association instead of against the individual bookmakers, none of the meagre handful of people at the track yesterday knew anything about it, as the papers were served on the officers of the track and they took good care that no one should learn what was going on.

A second suit brought against the Monmouth Park Association yesterday was an action to recover a penalty against it for having failed to comply with the law of the State governing corporations. In this suit, which is to recover $200, the offense charged is in having failed to file with the Secretary of State, as required, thirty days after the holding of the annual meeting of the association, "a list of the Directors, Managers, or Trustees, and the officers thereof." This list it is the duty of the officers of the association to file, properly authenticated, with the Secretary of State at Trenton each year, under the penalty sued for. The association was apparently ashamed of the list of the Directors of the concern, and has tried to keep them in the dark. The board is made up of John A. Morris, A. F. Walcott, Lucien O. Appleby, P. J. Dwyer, and M. F. Dwyer, but one of whom, L. O. Appleby, is a resident of the State.

This latter suit was brought yesterday before Justice D. H. Wyckoff of Asbury Park, who had the summons served on President Walcott, the return day in this case being made Monday, Aug. 28. In this case the amount sued for, if recovered, will be divided equally between the person bringing the suit and the County of Monmouth, which is made a party to the suit.

About the bringing of this suit the managers of the track were also very quiet, and the service was a matter which was not bulletined on the board where all other notices are posted. The omission to comply with the corporation law is such a trifle, and the sum sued for is so small in the light of the enormous losses that the association has been subjected to through its stupid management of affairs, that it makes light of it.

Stockholders of the concern do not take these matters so lightly as do the managers of the track, one of whom is reported to be in financial difficulties as the result of too much speculation in Wall Street and a too ardent devotion to the roulette wheel, of whose costly music he is specially enamored. The stockholders do not enjoy the announced assessment on them that is to be made to make good the losses that have been incurred and to reimburse John A. Morris for the money alleged to have been advanced by him to make good the claims of horse owners on the track for stakes and purses won at the disastrous meeting now drawing to a close.

As to the personnel of this body of stockholders there is a deal of mystery, and it has thus far been impossible to find out who they are. Those who are known are John A. Morris, Lucien O. Appleby, M. F. Dwyer, P. J. Dwyer, A. F. Walcott, United States Senator James Smith of Newark, Richard Croker, and a few other politicians of lesser note in the State of New-Jersey. These political stockholders are the men who are doing the most of the kicking against the assessment. They became stockholders for the sake of possible dividends, and not for the sake of being assessed to pay for the mistakes made by stupid managers. They will not pay.

It is asserted that the internal dissensions among the managers, now that money has got to be raised to meet obligations past due and to come, are so violent, and the criticisms of the managers by stockholders so bitter, that the latter, who have had none of the "honor" of managing things, are going to "lay down" on the men who have run things in their own fashion, and allow the whole concern to go by the board instead of sending good money after money that has already been lost.

ODD FELLOWS MEET TO-DAY.

Several Important Questions to be Discussed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York will meet at 9 o'clock this morning in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and the meeting will be one of the most important in many years.

Several questions of importance are to be considered, and the session is expected to be a very lively one. An extensive discussion is likely to occur on the question of providing for aged and infirm Odd Fellows. By the law of the order, as it now stands, an aged brother who has spent years of his life in membership has no right to special provision for his admission into beneficial membership of lodges without the lodges incurring the liability to benefits.

Several of the prominent members of the order are opposed to the assumption by the Grand Lodge of any responsibility.

Another question to be considered is whether Odd Fellows' homes shall be controlled by the Grand Lodge.

The Order of Odd Fellows in this State numbers 675 lodges, with a membership of more than 60,000. New-York City has 141 lodges, with a membership of about 20,000, and Brooklyn has 53 lodges and 8,500 members.

Headquarters will be at the office of James Terwilliger, Grand Secretary, 853 Broadway. The following men prominent in the order are expected to take part in the meeting:

William H. Marigold, ex-Mayor of Bridgeport, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; L. J. Retting, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont; the Rev. A. A. King, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey; August Grassman, ex-Mayor of Hoboken, Grand Representative from New-Jersey; D. B. Alling, Grand Warden of Connecticut; Dr. William H. Izzard, Grand Representative from New-Jersey; L. De Leuw, D. D. G. M. of Connecticut, and Past Grand Masters Charles B. Ware, Fred S. Hunt, B. R. Keith, W. H. Stannard, Philip Pond, and William H. Comley. These will be the guests of the Grand Lodge and will be entertained at the Westminster Hotel.

The Past Grand Masters of New-York State expected to be present are D. W. C. Langdon, Cornelius Glen, James P. Sanders, James Gibson, John Medole, George J. Gardner, Nicholas L. Pettit, John W. Stebbins, D. G. S.; George W. Dilks, G. R.; A. O. Bunnell, F. W. Cole, Edgar Whitlock, Charles Kiehl, George W. Chapman, W. R. Spooner, and Jacob Stern, Surrogate of Erie County.

A meeting is to be held at Scottish Rite Hall to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home Association of New-York. Deputy Grand Sire John W. Stebbins, President of the Home Association of Western New-York, will deliver an address on "Odd Fellows' Homes," and other distinguished members of the order will speak.

WEAKFISH GO TO SEA.

The Long Drought Supposed to be the Cause of Their Mysterious Movements.

For the last fortnight weakfish have abandoned the upper bay and have been somewhat scarce in the lower bay, but are yet found in the open sea in apparently undiminished numbers. Fish are mysterious in their movements, but their absence in this instance is not unaccountable.

Weakfish are apparently very sensitive to water contamination, and it is very probable that the long-continued drought, by lowering the tributary streams and thereby diminishing the volume of the Hudson's current, has resulted in a befoulment of the water intolerable to the fish. With the enormous volume of sewage from this city and its suburbs, having a combined population of 3,500,000, poured in the river, with the addition of garbage and street sweepings often dumped where the reflux tide insures a further pollution of the bay, it is not surprising that fish should desert its turbid and filthy waters. The oil factories, it is just to say, no longer give cause for complaint; the improvements in manufacture and awakened demand for their waste products have resulted in the utilization of all their former refuse.

Fifteen years ago weakfish were caught in abundance off Robin's Reef Lighthouse and other points in the upper bay, but now the angler needs all the patience of his tribe to secure the occasional capture of even an ordinary mess.

But with the facilities afforded of suburban communication no fisherman need sulk and supply his needs at the market because he cannot angle at his front door. He can go down to Jamaica, Sheepshead, or Prince's Bay cheaply and expeditiously and find houses established for the accommodation and supply of the rod-and-reel fraternity. All along the south side of Staten Island, from Gifford's to Roseville, there is a fair chance for weakfish, and snappers are phenomenally abundant. Boats, bait, and solid and liquid refreshments are to be had at all these places at moderate rates.

Another Horse Over the Bridge Rail.

Another horse had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning on the New-York side of the Brooklyn bridge. The horse belonged to Michael Gunther, a peddler of 452 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, who was returning home with a load of goods. He was closely followed by several wagons.

The driver on the first wagon was Thomas Lynch of 203 South Fifth Avenue. Gunther was driving too slow for Lynch, who asked the peddler to turn out. Gunther obliged by turning his wagon to the right, and in doing so he drove too close to the edge, which has no protecting rail at this point.

At the same time the wagon following Gunther's struck the rear part of his wagon, causing the horse to stumble and roll over the narrow wall, where he hung suspended by his harness. After a half hour's work the horse was hoisted upon the roadway again. The horse was only slightly injured.

Funeral Services of Major Farr.

The funeral services of Major Morris B. Farr took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence, 994 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and were largely attended. Besides relatives and friends of the family many members of the National Guard, among them Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, and many of Major Farr's associates in the newspaper profession were present.

The Rev. Dr. Baker of the Church of the Messiah read the funeral service, and a section of Trinity Church Choir of New-York rendered a select service of song led by Dr. Arthur H. Messiter.

The burial takes place to-day at Greenwood Cemetery.

The Maharajah Enjoys Himself.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala and his suite, who have returned from the West and are stopping at the Waldorf, spent a day of quiet sight-seeing yesterday.

The potentate had invitations to enjoy the hospitality of several of the large clubs and accepted them, finding abundant opportunity to enjoy the "gin fizz," a potion of which he has become very fond. The Maharajah says he is delighted with the reception he got in Chicago, but, while he likes the people there, he thinks it is "a dirty, smoky, unsubstantial-looking city."

He will sail on Thursday on the Fürst Bismarck.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

..................................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

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The reason assigned by him was..

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☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THEY HAVE WEEKS IN MIND

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IS NOT IDLE THESE DAYS.

Mr. Nicoll's Representative Preserves a Discreet Silence, but Admits that Much—Capt. Pratt, Guatemala's Ex-Chief of Police, Tells How the "Pernicious Foreigner" Act Operates—The Journeys the Embezzler Has Made Far From Pleasant Ones.

"If energetic measures are immediately adopted the delivery of Weeks to the United States Government can be arranged."

This cable message from the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at San José, Costa Rica, where he talked with Francis Henry Weeks, the trust-funds embezzler, last Sunday, was taken to the office of District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who said that Mr. Nicoll was absent and that he represented him, said, on reading the cablegram:

"I can assure you that we are not and have not been at all idle in the Weeks matter; and, by the way, I read what THE NEW-YORK TIMES had to say about him to-day."

"But, as the representative of the District Attorney, I must decline to say what has been done and what is doing to bring Weeks to justice, except to repeat what I told you just now, that we have not been at all idle. I had the same answer for a number of newspaper men who called on me just now to learn what is doing in the matter."

"Has Weeks been indicted?"

"I cannot answer that question and this, mainly because the law makes it a misdemeanor to reveal an action of the Grand Jury."

"Has any officer or duly authorized person been sent to Central America to negotiate for the surrender of Weeks, or will such person be sent?"

"That I cannot answer. We should not inform criminals of what is doing to catch them. By the way, what did your dispatch say?"

Mr. Davis took mental note of the invitation to "come and get Weeks's" cablegram, and politely declined to talk more about him.

Capt. Joseph H. Pratt, ex-Chief of Police of Guatemala and San José, well remembers the "pernicious foreigners" law and its operations.

"The Costa Ricans," he premised in talking with a TIMES reporter yesterday, "are as much against a thief as we are. They don't want them with them. The 'pernicious foreigners' law, however, would not need to be invoked against such a man as Weeks. Even if it did not exist, the Costa Rica Government would arrange to have the fugitive fall into the hands of a detective or agent of the United States.

"The operation of the 'pernicious foreigners' law is very simple. A marked man is first declared 'pernicious' and notified of such declaration and given a certain time to leave the country. If he rebel and stay, he is seized and put on a ship to be taken away.

"In either event the person in question could be compelled to board a steamer, where his arrest would be easy, whether it was on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. The danger, however, in regard to Weeks is that, instead of taking the direct mail steamer from Punta Ahrends, which touches at comparatively few ports, he might take a coast steamer there, which would land him at La Union, San Salvador, or Amapala, Honduras.

"I am supposing, of course, that Weeks, in taking a coast steamer, would not yet have been declared 'pernicious,' and would choose either of the ports named, at which the direct steamers do not touch, as a last chance for escape. Anyway, there should be no trouble in getting Weeks from Costa Rica and landing him in New-York."

Weeks left Panama in the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica on the 29th of June and landed in Punta Arenas on the Fourth of July. Punta Arenas is a small pueblo, or town, on the Gulf of Nicoya. At one time it was a port of importance, and was the sole shipping centre for the republic on the west coast. Since the railway from the Atlantic has reached the capital, and there connected with the pre-existing line to Alajuela, the majority of the exports leave the country at Port Limon. The commercial prosperity of Punta Arenas is of the past. The town consists largely of one-story houses or ranchos. The streets are dry and dusty. "Sandy Point" is well named, its Spanish equivalent being Punta Arenas.

Punta Arenas and Esparta are connected by a line of railroad about twelve miles long. The trip from the latter to the City of Alajuela must be made on muleback—and such mules, animals largely fed on abuse and club diet—not the kind Weeks is accustomed to. The train leaves Punta Arenas in the afternoon, and Esparta is reached in the evening. Arrangements are made with an *arriero*, or mule driver. Early the next morning the first stage of twelve miles to San Mateo is made. Breakfast, or the midday meal, is taken there. It consists largely of rice, eggs, and the classic, but nutritious, diet of Boston, *frijoles*, or beans.

After the meal, the second stage of twelve miles is in order to Atenas. That hamlet is made by nightfall. A night there is something to be remembered. Early the next morning the third or final stage is in order. That ends at the City of Alajuela, where the train is taken for the capital, twenty-four miles away, a charming city in the highlands of Central America. The latter is just seventy-two miles from the coast, thirty-six by muleback and thirty-six by rail.

The trip by muleback is one of the most trying and fatiguing in all Central America. The scenery on that side is uninviting and wholly lacking in picturesqueness. The other side of the divide, or the Atlantic, has the finest scenery in Central America, bold, picturesque, lofty mountain ranges, flanking volcanoes.

The Republic of Costa Rica occupies the extreme southerly end of Central America. It has an estimated population of 220,000, of whom not more than 40,000 are white, the remainder being Indians and half-breeds. San José, the capital, has a population of 13,500, and, as already stated, the capital is connected by rail with the Atlantic, 120 miles of railway having been completed. The capital has many fine and attractive buildings, largely of the early Renaissance or Spanish architecture so common in all Spanish America. The Government buildings and churches are particularly striking. In 1888 a violent earthquake did great damage to the city, the loss being estimated at $2,500,000. Earthquakes are particularly destructive in stone-built cities.

The ports of Costa Rica are two in number, being those already referred to—Punta Arenas and Port Limon. The steamers touching on the west coast, or at Punta Arenas, are those of the old-time Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the line connecting San Francisco on the north with Panama City on the south, a distance of 4,000 miles. The steamers make all the principal ports between the isthmus and San Francisco, Central American as well as Mexican. The second line is German, with headquarters in Hamburg and Bremen. These boats come out by way of the Straits of Magellan, making ports in Chile and Peru before reaching Central America.

Port Limon, on the Atlantic, is an open roadstead. The principal steamers touching there are the passenger and freight steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Southampton to Colon and Central America by way of the West Indies, with an intercolonial service in the British islands—the latter service including Venezuela, Carthagena, and Savanilla, in the United States of Colombia; next, the Atlas Line steamers, trading between New-York, Jamaica, Carthagena, &c. To these may be added coast steamers and fruiters, many of the latter having their home port at New-Orleans.

The capital of Costa Rica is 5,687 miles from London by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and 3,479 from New-York, also by way of Panama. From New-York to Port Limon is seven or eight days, New-Orleans, seven or eight days. Steamers are the sole means of reaching the coasts of Central America.

Weeks, on reaching Panama and finding that an extradition treaty existed, had to push on, hence his trip up the west coast of Central America. A man with a quiet conscience would have crossed the isthmus and have taken steamer to Port Limon, thirty hours; thence by all rail to the capital. Weeks's actions on the isthmus indicated his fears. A sojourn in the foul-smelling prison at Panama, pending the arrival of extradition papers, was not attractive.

If all roads lead to Rome, few lead out of Costa Rica. There are none in a southerly direction or to the States of Veraguas and Panama—the former being the extreme northerly State of South America. From the Pacific coast Weeks might reach Nicaragua by muleback, making the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, thence fourteen miles to Rivas, on Lake Nicaragua, and thence by steamer to Granada. Thence he could proceed to Masaga or Managua—by rail to the latter town—on the lake of the same name, taking a steamer thence to Momotombo, thence by rail to Leon—the largest city in Nicaragua; thence to Corinto, where he could meet a Pacific Mail or Kosmos (German) steamer. Corinto is very hot. Yellow fever has swept it. Life in any of the places named would be equally uncomfortable to a luxurious club man. He could proceed by steamer from Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, to San Carlos, down the San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and there get a coaster, steam or sail, or a Royal Mail steamer. Greytown is low, marshy, and pestilential, like Colon, and equally unhealthy. It, like Corinto, has been swept by yellow fever. Tropical insects make life there burdensome.

Weeks's life amid a strange people, whose only language is unknown to him, will be burdensome. Soon all will know of him and his history of robbing unsuspecting women. He will be a marked man, at any time liable to be conducted to a port on the frontier by an armed guard and sent on his travels.

A simple request from the Government of the United States will lead to his expulsion as a "pernicious foreigner." As a matter of pure international courtesy the request would be accorded. The Governments of Central America are not fond of being made an asylum for thieves and embezzlers.

WOULD NOT RESCIND THE LICENSE.

Linden's Committeemen Hold a Stormy Session Over the Race-Track Question.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 21.—A special meeting of the Linden Township Committee was held to-night for the purpose of rescinding, if possible, the action taken by the committee last week, when by a vote of 8 to 1 they licensed the Linden race track for five years at an annual fee of $5,000. The motion was lost. R. A. Shotwell, G. H. Eddy, J. F. Spinning, and W. H. Donaldson voted to reconsider the license question, while H. McCandless, J. Hope, L. Crane, and S. Clark voted against it. As it was a tie vote the question was lost.

The meeting to-night was stormy. At the meeting last week the license was granted without giving the township people a chance to remonstrate. Their indignation knew no bounds when they heard the next morning that a license had been granted.

When the license was granted it was with the condition that the fee of $5,000 was to be turned over to the Roselle Sewerage Company to aid in the construction of a sewer through that place. W. T. West, President of the Sewerage Company, last night said at the meeting that the company was in no way connected with the scheme, and that the licensing of the track for that purpose constituted bribery. The company would not receive the $5,000. Mr. West read a letter from the attorney of the company, Frank Bergen, to the effect that if the company received the license fee under the circumstances it would become a party to a bribery transaction.

Several speeches were made denouncing the action of the committee. Mr. Donaldson, Chairman of the committee, who voted in favor of the track at the last meeting, said that he had been misled to believe that 75 per cent. of the citizens were in favor of the track, and since he had learned that this was false he would vote to rescind the former actions. Mr. Donaldson then moved that the question be reconsidered, which was seconded by Mr. Eddy. Before the vote was taken Committeeman Hope and Mr. Beall of Roselle nearly came to blows. Mr. Beall scored Hope for promising, when elected, that he would never vote to license the track. Mr. Beall continued his harangue until Mr. Hope rose from his chair, turned toward the packed house, and started toward Mr. Beall; but he was restrained.

Lawyer Foster M. Voorhees was unpleasantly connected with the affair. He is the attorney for Linden, and Mr. Hope said he had drawn up the resolution which was presented to the board, but it was shown that it was not of his drafting. Mr. Hope of the committee said, in the most dramatic style, that he was in favor of the track. Committeeman McCandless, from whom the track was bought, was bold enough to assert that 75 per cent. of the villagers were in favor of the track. His statement was instantly refuted by Mr. West and a score of others. John H. Spinning, the only man who voted against the track at the last meeting, is the hero of the hour, and is being praised from the pulpit and by all the law-abiding citizens of the county.

Citizens declare that if the committee does not rescind its former vote its members will suffer bodily harm. Most of those who voted for the track have broken their pledges, as when elected last Spring they declared that under no consideration would they vote to license the track. Indignation meetings have been called in every church in Rahway and Linden for Wednesday night and a general mass meeting for Sunday afternoon. It is not believed that the track will open, as the shrewdest lawyers in the State say that the resolution as passed is unlawful.

FLED DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE.

Bernard Dolan Told His Wife He Would Give Her Five Minutes to Live.

Bernard Dolan of 165 Butler Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assaulting his wife, Ellen. Sunday noon Dolan locked the doors of his apartments on the second floor and told his wife he would give her five minutes to live.

The woman became alarmed and climbed out of a window to a fire escape. She started down the ladder with Dolan in pursuit. Becoming frightened, the woman slipped and fell fifteen feet, sustaining severe internal injuries. She was removed to St. Peter's Hospital, where her condition became so critical that Coroner Kene took her ante-mortem statement and issued a warrant for Dolan's arrest.

Mrs. Dolan said her husband frequently beat her, and her body bears the marks of his brutality.

SOAKED THE HALLWAY WITH OIL.

Ely Stein Discovered Before the Fire He Had Lighted Had Done Much Damage.

The tenants of 172 Rivington Street had a narrow escape from a serious fire Sunday night. When William Mandelbaum returned home from a lodge meeting, he discovered that he did not have his latch-key. He pounded upon the door to arouse some one, when suddenly it flew open and a man rushed past him.

Mr. Mandelbaum was startled by the man, but more so when he saw flames in the hall. The walls and floor were soaked with oil, but he soon extinguished the fire, which had just been started.

Then he started after the mysterious man, who was overtaken at the Bowery, and was arrested. He gave his name as Eli Stein. In the Essex Market Police Court he was held for examination.

Before Stein was placed on trial an unknown man again alarmed the tenants of the house by threatening to burn the house unless Stein was released. They have asked the police to guard the house.

Trolley Accidents in Flatbush.

The destructive Brooklyn trolley made itself felt in Flatbush yesterday afternoon.

Patrick Maher of Flatlands was driving on Coney Island Road, Flatbush, with a load of potatoes at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He drove on the railroad track until he heard Car 297 of the Smith Street line coming behind him. He turned to the other track just in time to come in terrific collision with Car 282, which plunged down the steep grade and could not be stopped in time.

The car smashed the wagon pole, jammed the horses back, and Maher was thrown from his seat and fell under the horses' feet. When he escaped he was badly cut and bruised.

At 4:30 P. M., M. E. Evans, a commission merchant of 134 Charles Street, Flatbush, was driving a spirited pair of horses across the tracks at Prospect Park Circle, Flatbush, when a rapidly-moving trolley car sounded a warning gong.

The horses became frightened and ran. Mr. Evans guided them toward a fence, with which they collided. He was thrown out and considerably bruised.

Sudden Death of a Sub-Treasury Clerk.

James F. Wright, a clerk in the check-paying department of the United States Sub-Treasury, died shortly after going to his work yesterday.

He was at his desk at 9 o'clock and worked steadily at his books for an hour, when he complained of feeling ill. A physician was summoned, and to him Wright said that he had been suffering from indigestion and complained of an oppression in his chest. The doctor gave him an emetic, which relieved him temporarily. Soon after he again complained of the feeling of oppression and went into the boiler room to get a glass of hot water, but when he reached the room he fell over dead. Deputy Coroner Conway gave a certificate of death from heart disease, and the body was removed to Brooklyn.

Mr. Wright was forty years of age, and with his wife and three children lived at 1,124 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He was appointed a clerk in the Sub-Treasury in 1889.

Republican Club Elects Members.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club was held at 450 Fifth Avenue last evening. The President, John Sabine Smith, presided. In the meeting room were nineteen other members, and they promptly elected eight new members, among whom were Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and Congressman L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts. Twelve new members were proposed, including Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the Republican National Committee and John A. Logan, Jr.

Resolutions of regret were adopted upon the death of J. Randolph McAlpine, a brother of Col. E. A. McAlpine.

Three Chinamen's Papers Rejected.

Special Chinese Inspector Scharf, yesterday rejected the certificates of three Chinamen, who want to enter the United States via Burlington, Vt. They pose as merchants, but Col. Scharf says they are laundrymen. He has sent to the Treasury Department evidence that one of them paid a New-York Chinaman $75 to declare himself the emigrant's partner.

The stories of four "actors" and two "students," passengers on the City of Washington from Havana, will be investigated to-day.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN GAINS

MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES INCREASED.

Returns of the Election from Nearly Every District Give the Party 330 Seats, a Gain of 63—The Great Defeat of the Royalists Threatening Their Extinction as a Party—Reballots Will Be Necessary in 155 Districts—Increased Majorities Given to the Several Ministers.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Returns from the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies received up to 6:30 P. M. show the choice of 330 Republicans, 24 Conservateurs Ralliés (Conservatives who have accepted the Republic,) 46 Conservatives, and 37 Royalists.

Included among the successful candidates who call themselves Republicans are 87 Radicals, 30 Liberals, 15 Socialists, 6 Revisionists, and 2 Revolutionists.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 584 members, including six from Algeria and ten from various French colonies. Nearly the whole of the districts have been heard from and re-elections will be necessary in 155 of them. An absolute majority of the votes cast, and at least one-quarter of the number on the voting register must be obtained to secure election. The new elections will be held after an interval of seven days.

The Republicans have so far gained sixty-three seats, and most of the re-elections will undoubtedly be favorable to them.

The majorities given to the several Ministers in their respective districts aggregate 25,000 more votes than their combined majorities when standing for election to the Chamber in 1889.

In the last general election the Boulangists returned thirty-five members. Yesterday they elected only three.

The defeat of the Royalists is causing much significant comment, and it is predicated that it means the ultimate extinction of that party. They have lost so far twenty-eight seats. The Departments of Vendée, Finisterre, and Loire Inférieure, hitherto strongholds of the Royalists, have been wrested from them by the Republicans, who are jubilant over the gains they have made.

In the district in Gers that M. Paul de Cassagnac has represented since 1876, and in which he stood for re-election yesterday, a reballot is necessary.

M. Jacques Piou, who represented the first Saint Gaudens District of Haute-Garonne in the last Chamber, and who is a leader of the Conservateurs Ralliés, has been defeated in that district. His successful opponent is M. Bepmale, a Radical.

CLOSURE FOR HOME RULE.

Adoption of Mr. Gladstone's Resolution to Close the Report Stage Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons to-day, moved the adoption of the resolution, notice of which was given on Friday last, to apply the closure to the report stage of the Home Rule bill on Friday next.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, submitted his amendment declaring that the Government's proposal was calculated to degrade the House into a voting machine, depriving the British majority of its constitutional rights, and ought therefore to be withdrawn. Mr. Chamberlain said he could not recognize the necessity of passing the Home Rule bill at one session.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Conservatives in 1887 had thought the closure proposal a good one and the Liberals had thought it a bad one. The Liberals thought the present proposal a good one and the opposition thought just the opposite. It was plain, then, to everybody who would see that the real question at issue was whether or not a reasonable time had been allowed for the discussion of the present bill. The country must form its own opinion on this point. The Government had allowed eighty days for the discussion of the Home Rule bill—twice the time ever before given up by Parliament to any one measure. In conclusion, Sir William illustrated Mr. Chamberlain's inconsistency by quoting from an article written by Mr. Chamberlain several years ago to advocate the American plan of placing a time limit on Parliamentary obstruction.

The House then divided on Mr. Chamberlain's amendment. It was rejected by a vote of 200 to 162. Mr. Gladstone's resolution to closure the home rule debate on Friday was adopted without division.

TRIED TO BURN THE EMBASSY.

Italians Wrought Up Over the Massacre of Countrymen at Aigues-Mortes.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The troubles growing out of the fighting between French and Italian workmen employed at the salt works at Aigues-Mortes, France, threaten to involve international complications. It is not in Rome alone that the popular indignation at what the Italians consider a gross breach of international comity is finding vent in demonstrations that are evidently intended to coerce the Government into demanding an apology from France for the attack upon Italians and the payment of an indemnity to compensate the families of the Italians who were killed.

Riots directed against Frenchmen have occurred in many of the provincial towns, and the situation is considered grave.

The most serious outbreak of popular feeling against the French occurred in this city late last night when a mob attempted to burn the French Embassy. Some of the rioters carried cans of petroleum, and did not hesitate to openly declare that it was their intention to use it in destroying the embassy.

The authorities had anticipated that an attack might be attempted on the Embassy, and a strong force of troops was detailed to guard the building. The rioters, however, attempted to carry out their threats to burn the embassy notwithstanding the presence of the soldiers.

They were ordered to disperse, but refused to do so, whereupon the soldiers charged upon them. The mob held their ground for a time and fought stubbornly. It was not until several charges upon them were made that they began to retreat, fighting all the time. Forty-five of the rioters were arrested. Many of the mob who were at the forefront of the fighting were wounded by the sabres that the soldiers used.

The rioting in the provincial towns was only quelled by the use of troops, the police being utterly powerless to handle the mob.

Siam Wants Amicable Relations.

BANGKOK, Aug. 21.—The King of Siam yesterday gave an audience to M. Le Myre de Vilers, the Special Envoy of France, who is charged with the arrangement of the details of the settlement between Siam and France.

The King renewed his assurances of friendship for France and expressed the hope that the present amicable relations between the two countries would continue.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Right Hon. James A. Russell, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the other municipal authorities gave a farewell luncheon yesterday to Mr. Wallace Bruce, the retiring American Consul here. They gave him a silver loving cup.

—The threatened invasion of Ebbw Vale, Wales, yesterday, by an army of 30,000 striking coal miners from the Rhondda Valley, to force non-union miners to quit work, was prevented by heavy rain.

—Germany thinks of spending 40,000,000 marks on new war ships.

Practically Admits His Guilt.

Corporal Andrew Armstrong of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, was tried last evening in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory by court-martial for removing his chevrons and for impudence and insulting language to a superior officer.

The complainant was Major Burton C. Clayton of the Engineer Corps, Second Brigade. Major Clayton was Captain of Company I on June 14, when Corp. Armstrong, on the return trip of his company from practice at Creedmoor, is said to have committed the offenses charged.

At the court-martial last night, at which Major George B. Hart presided, Corp. Armstrong practically admitted his guilt, pleading in extenuation intoxication.

The findings of the court will be transmitted to Gov. Flower through Adjt. Gen. Porter.

Senator Hill's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator D. B. Hill of New-York, who has been quite ill at his hotel here, the Normandie, for several days, was reported to be better this afternoon. On Saturday he was feverish and was unable to leave his bed.

His ailment is an outgrowth of a stomach trouble, which was made worse by the failure of the Senator to diet himself properly. He is now able to be up and about, although the physicians forbid his leaving the house for several days yet.

Only the Cook who uses ROYAL Baking Powder is sure of the Finest Food.

MISSIONARY WORK IN LIBERIA.

Bishop Ferguson Tells of the Progress Made Among the Native Africans.

The Right Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Ferguson, Bishop of Cape Palmas and adjacent parts, Liberia, South Africa, who is the only colored member of the American House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is at present in this city as the guest of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of that Church at the diocesan residence in Lafayette Place. He arrived from Europe on the Etruria on Saturday.

Bishop Ferguson is a notable figure in the progress of the Episcopal Church on the African Continent. He was born in South Carolina about 50 years ago, and removed with his parents to Liberia in 1848, when he was six years of age, within a short time after Liberia became a republic. Since then he has lived in the land of his adoption, whence his ancestors came. In form he is of medium height and is slender. His hair and beard are tinged with gray. His entire education was received in the Episcopal schools at Cape Palmas. His present visit here is the first that he has made since his consecration in Grace Church in 1885.

"In a general way," he said yesterday, in the rooms of the Missionary Society in the Bible House, "the work of evangelization among the savage tribes of Africa is growing rapidly. The most striking evidence of this fact is shown in the case of the 8,000 or 10,000 members of the Grebo tribe, who have been persuaded to give up the fetich and adopt the Bible as the rule of their lives. They live in close proximity to the civilized settlement of Liberia. Schools have been established among them, and many of them can read and write. Mission stations have been started among the other tribes, and the work is gradually being pushed forward into the interior.

"Many of the natives have become citizens of the republic, and there is no disposition to drive them out. Some have been elected to office in the National Legislature, others have been on the judicial bench, and one is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Monrovia, the capital. I have seen churches where the rector, congregation, organist, choir, and all connected with the place were Christianized natives, worshipping from a Bible translated into their own language. The Principal of the highest institution of learning in the land is a native—the Rev. M. P. Keda (pronounced Kra) Valentine. The natives are quick to learn and have most retentive memories. We have property there valued at $42,000.

"For five or six years there has been a contention between the two factions of the Grebo tribe, one portion being on the side of the Liberian Government and the other in rebellion. The parties are about equally divided, so far as numbers are concerned. There was no fighting, however, for a long time, owing to the efforts of peacemakers, but just before I left, in the latter part of June, open hostilities were begun. This trouble is instigated chiefly by traders, mostly Englishmen, who do not like the tariff laws.

"In all the difficulties with which Liberia has had to contend she has looked to the United States for sympathy and counsel. The very existence of the republic is due to America, and its population is American. We have felt recently down there that we may have been forgotten by the mother country. In old times we were accustomed to see, now and then, an American man-of-war on our shores, but we have not seen one for years. The last one was there, I think, in 1875. There was some trouble there then, but the United States officer settled it. It has a good effect upon other nations to let them know that the American Government takes an interest in us and is jealous of our rights.

"We are anxious to get all the new negro colonists of the right kind from the United States that we can. Liberia is no place for drones. Many come there with mistaken notions, thinking that they can live there without work. For such there is no room. Excellent opportunities are open for those who are willing to work on the large coffee plantations and on the farms; but life in Liberia, with all its freedom, is not simple idleness. It is quite the contrary, in fact. Those whom we want we cannot get, but those whom we do not want come in large numbers."

Bishop Ferguson will remain in the city for a few days, and will then go to Chicago to attend the Congress of Christian Missions. He will go to California in October, and will attend the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will be held in San Francisco during the week beginning Oct. 22.

BROOKLYN JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

Van Wyck, Pearsall, and Jenks Said to Desire Justice Barnard's Seat.

Brooklyn lawyers and politicians are interested in the approaching judiciary conventions which will select candidates to succeed Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, whose term will expire Dec 31. A number of prominent Democratic lawyers are mentioned in connection with the place.

Judge Van Wyck of the City Court is a candidate, and Thomas E. Pearsall and Corporation Counsel Jenks have also ambitions in that direction. Mr. Pearsall was Judge Van Wyck's bitterest opponent for the City Judgeship, but, at the last moment, he withdrew and Van Wyck secured the office. Whether Pearsall now wants the Supreme Court Justiceship or would be content with the City Judgeship is not known, but he may make Van Wyck more trouble this Fall.

Corporation Counsel Jenks is believed to have a strong backing. He is regarded with a good deal of favor by the Willoughby Street politicians, and, as one man expressed it yesterday, he deserves well of them because he has always done their bidding. If the office was to go to the most pliable man, Jenks would probably get it.

Steamships with Disabled Machinery.

The American Line steamship Chester, which yesterday arrived from Southampton, reports having sighted on Aug. 18, in latitude 45° 41′, longitude 52° 17′, a disabled steamship which was subsequently made out to be the Illinois. The latter signaled that her machinery was disabled, and then conveyed the information that no assistance was required.

The Illinois is commanded by Capt. Shinces. She sailed from Antwerp on Aug. 3, bound for Philadelphia. The vessel is of 1,964 tons register.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, which yesterday arrived from Glasgow, damaged one of her cylinders while getting under way from her anchorage off the Quarantine Station. Two hours were spent in endeavoring to repair the injury. Finally three tugs were summoned, and the vessel proceeded to her pier in tow.

The steamship City of San Antonio, which disabled her machinery off Cape Henry on Aug. 15 while making passage from Norfolk to this port, yesterday arrived in tow of the tug Underwriter. The vessel was towed back to Norfolk after her engines gave way, and there the big oceangoing tug Underwriter was engaged to bring her to this port. The vessel carries no passengers. She was recently chartered as a freighter by the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

In Charity's Name.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received contributions as follows: From N. S. Jarvis, $10 for the Fresh-Air Fund; from D., $20 for the Children's Aid Society, in aid of their Fresh-Air Fund.

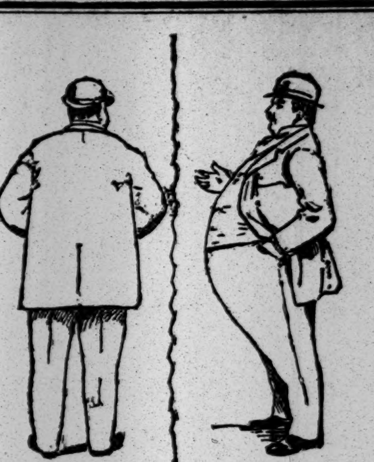
NEW-YORK AND ROUNDABOUT.

—Patrick Cosgrove of the firm of Cosgrove & Gorrey, masons of Tarrytown, has been missing since Aug. 7 from his home in that village. He left home on the above date to go to Dobbs Ferry to sign a contract for work. He failed to put in an appearance at that place. He was Treasurer of the Masons' Benefit Association of Tarrytown and had $300 belonging to that organization and $50 of his own money when he was last seen. His friends fear that he has met with foul play.

—The New-York Fruit and Flower Mission, which was established in 1870, desires contributions of choice fruit, flowers, and sick-room delicacies (and money for them) every Monday and Thursday for distribution in hospitals and homes. Packages under twenty pounds are carried free by the express companies.

—Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, browned and in perfect health, reported for duty at Police Headquarters yesterday.

—Annual school meetings for the election of Trustees will be held in the several towns of Westchester County to-day.



NEWS FOR LARGE MEN.

The several thousand Spring suits we recently reduced from much higher prices to $12.50 have all been sold but the following sizes:

Breast measure, in inches	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Regulars (quantity of each)	4	13	24	20	48	12	98	37	51
Longs...	2	8	10	23	51	21	38	1	3
Stouts...	7	10	11	12	13	6	13	2	6
Short stouts.	—	2	11	4	5	1	2	4	1

Among these are sacks and cutaways, but the colors are chiefly medium and light. For lack of trousers to match, coats and vests are now marked $6. Full suits, $8.50.

This is the last "hack." If your size is here you'll be glad of the garments for use next Spring, if not wanted for present wear.

All at Prince Street store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

LITTLE CHANCE OF RESUMING

EXAMINERS STILL AT WORK AT THE MADISON SQUARE BANK.

Receivers Cannon and O'Brien Ready to Take Charge of the Institution—A Statement by Director Soulard—And a Word or Two from Mr. Uhlmann—State Treasurer Danforth's Withdrawal of Funds—The Loans Made to President Blaut—Securities Which Have Depreciated.

Bank Examiners Judson and Prescott have about finished their examination into the affairs of the Madison Square Bank, but that they have not entirely done so is proved by the fact that when Receivers James G. Cannon and Miles O'Brien went there yesterday to take possession they did not do so.

An authority, who asked that his name be withheld, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"The bank will not resume. The stockholders will not be assessed. There has been bad banking at the institution, but no dishonesty will be found. The depositors will get their money."

Director A. L. Soulard, who, according to reports, owes the bank $39,000, said:

"I do not owe the bank that much—no, not half that much. For loans to me I deposited securities that at the time were ample. Now they have deteriorated in value, as have most securities. I shall take great pleasure in paying the full amount I owe at the proper time.

"As for the report that President Blaut owes the bank $80,000, I must say that I know nothing of it. If he borrowed any such amount it must have been in small sums, $5,000 or so at a time. Such loans would be indorsed by the Directors on his recommendation without special attention. I should think he would come out with a plain statement about the whole thing."

President Blaut still refuses to talk about the bank's affairs, but it is said that, if resumption is decided on, he will not insist on continuing as President.

As soon as the Bank Examiners file their report at Albany all questions as to the bank's management and condition will be set at rest. This may be very soon.

A story was published yesterday that Frederick T. Uhlmann was the Director who drew out $53,000 at the same time State Treasurer Danforth obtained $250,000 of the State's funds. Mr. Uhlmann denied the report. He had only had a small personal deposit, he said, and had checked on it for the last time a couple of weeks before the suspension.

Another report was that the $53,000 belonged to the East River Bridge Company.

R. T. McDonald, another bit of gossip ran, was the Director of the bank who warned Treasurer Danforth of the advisability of removing the State's deposit. Mr. McDonald said that he saw Mr. Danforth the afternoon of the day on which the Clearing House Committee visited the Madison Square Bank. After the State Treasurer had left his office Mr. McDonald received a telephone message that the committee was at the bank. He went there immediately. A few minutes after he arrived he saw Mr. Danforth. He could not say positively whether he advised the Treasurer to take out the State's money, but his impression was that he did. It was a sensible thing for Mr. Danforth to do, he said.

May Be Settled Out of Court.

The hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Thomas R. Keator, a Broad Street broker, to recover possession of his two young children, Randall and Beverley, from his father-in-law, Theodore Moss, Secretary of the Board of Electrical Control, came before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court yesterday afternoon, and after some discussion the case was postponed till next week.

Judge Freedman suggested that, to avoid unearthing a family skeleton, it would be better to settle the matter out of court. It is quite probable that his suggestion will be taken.

Italian Officers to Visit Manhattan To-night.

One hundred and fifty of the officers of the Italian war ships now at anchor in the North River will this evening be present at the "Storming of Vicksburg" at Manhattan Beach. A special programme has been arranged in their honor. King Humbert will be shown in a mammoth fire picture, as will also be the royal arms of the House of Savoy.

MINOR MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

—Controller Myers will not for several days decide the case of Charles E. Maier, who is endeavoring to obtain possession of the restaurant managed by Thomas Campbell in Washington Market. A bill of sale was given by Campbell to secure the payment of notes made for stock in a race track near Washington, D. C. Mr. Campbell is a brother of Congressman Timothy J. Campbell.

—Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Board will represent the city at the Pan-American Congress in Washington Sept. 5. Yellow fever and cholera will be among the principal topics for consideration. Mayor Gilroy signed Dr. Edson's appointment yesterday.

—The Jacob Kuenzemann's Association of the Tenth District will have an outing at College Point to-morrow. Mr. Kuenzemann is an ex-Alderman and an ex-Assemblyman. He will be a candidate for the Assembly this Fall.

—Controller Myers yesterday received the claims of twenty-five property owners in the annexed district aggregating $80,000, for damages to their property by the depression of the Harlem Railroad tracks.

—Edward J. Donohue drove into an open manhole at the corner of Clarkson and Hudson Streets Sunday. His horse was injured and his carriage wrecked. He has filed a claim against the city for $500.

—William H. McDonough, the Mayor's confidential clerk, will start on a three weeks' vacation to-day. He will go to Saratoga and Chicago. Private Secretary Willis Holly will resume his duties this morning.

—The Bureau of Incumbrances has been directed by the Board of Electrical Control to remove the Thomson-Houston Company's poles and wires at Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue.

—The application of the Broadway Railroad Company for permission to run telephone and telegraph wires through its cable conduits has been referred to Corporation Counsel Clark for decision.

—A meeting of the Board of Estimate will be held this morning at 11 o'clock to apportion the excise money among the institutions caring for committed children.

—No meeting of the Park Board will be held until Aug. 30.

NEW LIGHT FOR THE SOUTH

PRACTICAL EVIDENCE OF THE SHERMAN LAW'S EVILS.

Without Repeal the Cotton States Are Threatened with a Financial Ordeal—Business Men Aroused to the Necessity of Influencing Their Legislators in Favor of Sound Money—Indications that the Senators Are Yielding to the People—Possible Losses to Planters.

With the prospect that unless conditions can be promptly improved the entire South will soon be forced to pass through a financial ordeal, the banks and other sources of supply for the South are advising those who are in need of money with which to move the cotton crop to appeal to Congress as the only power which can furnish this relief. This advice has been strongly impressed upon those who are brought into immediate contact with the sources of money supply, and already there are indications that members of Congress from the South, especially the Senators from that section, feel the pressure applied to induce them to abandon the views that many of them are understood to have held for the free coinage of silver, and to line themselves with the advocates of an absolute and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law.

The States to be affected by low prices for cotton and by the difficulty of raising cash with which to pay planters are the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Texas will be the earliest sufferer, for the reason that the crop matures in that State before it does in any other part of the cotton belt. While Galveston receives less cotton for the season than New-Orleans by about 50 per cent., yet in the month of September, when cotton is first marketed, the receipts at Galveston are largely in excess of those at New-Orleans.

The two Senators from Texas have declared themselves in favor of the free coinage of silver. If they shall cling to that view and act upon it, it is predicted by cotton men that the greater part of the discounts on September deliveries of cotton will fall upon their constituents. This will affect the planters, who must have cash to pay their help and to provide for pressing necessities; the storekeepers, who depend upon planters to settle their running accounts or cash advances when the cotton crop comes in; the factors, who provide money for the storekeepers to enable them to accommodate the planters, and the banks, from whom the factors obtain their loans, backed by the notes of the storekeepers and the pledges of cotton from planters.

With currency at its present premium, plus expressage of 1 per cent., it is expected that the planters who must have cash will have to accept it at 5 per cent. discount, or about $1.50 per bale below the nominal market price. September deliveries, estimated at 500,000 bales, will thus involve sacrifices of $750,000 by the planters. Deliveries in October and in November will doubtless be double those of September. If discounts continue because of the difficulty of getting cash, this item alone for the three months of heaviest deliveries and of the most urgent need for cash will mean to the planters a sacrifice of $3,750,000.

There is no staple in the South that counts as cash except cotton, but its uses for the purposes of exchange are multiform and variegated, and ramify every part of commerce and society. If the planter cannot pay his debts, the storekeeper must wait, and he in turn demands indulgence of the factor, who falls back upon the bank. In addition to this disarrangement of credits the entire cotton country feels itself poor, and all branches of industry languish.

Conditions existing at the money centres are already reflected in some of the Southern cities, where the banks are struggling for cash, and have found it necessary, with abundant resources, to limit cash drafts to a much lower figure than any bank in the North has yet insisted upon. In Baton Rouge the banks have adopted a rule that not more than $20 in cash shall be paid in any one day to one person, and in New-Orleans the limit upon a draft to be honored in a single payment is reported to be $50.

Nothing definite in this respect has as yet been reported to the banks here from Texas, but it is understood among those who are concerning themselves here with the cotton situation that the Texas banks will need to be just as careful of their cash as those in Louisiana, and that rules similar to those cited must prevail throughout Texas unless an end can be speedily put to the existing depression.

The Senators from North Carolina, Messrs. Vance and Ransom, are believed to be on opposite sides of the silver question. North Carolina's acreage in cotton this season is something over 770,000. The crop ripens late in that State, and it is comparatively small, the Texas crop covering more than 4,000,000 acres. It cannot be doubted, however, that, if the prop upon which the South relies for its yearly influx of cash is to be knocked away in other States that produce more cotton, the constituents of Messrs. Vance and Ransom will have to bear their share of the suffering.

South Carolina's acreage is something over 1,350,000. There also the Senators have been supposed to be for free silver. The effects of a depressed market for cotton will be felt in that State not merely by cotton growers, but also by merchants who handle cotton at Charleston, and who make a practice of raising money to facilitate the movement of such of the crop as is shipped from that port.

Tennessee is not much of a cotton producer, the acreage for this year being less than 700,000, but the City of Memphis is the largest interior cotton market in the world. All the mercantile interests of that city are deeply concerned in the price of cotton. The merchants of Memphis have advanced enormous sums of money upon the growing crop and every decline in price affects them. They know very well that if the price should drop so low as to make the cotton upon which they have advanced money worth less than the amount of the advances, they will be in great danger of having to take the cotton instead of getting the money back.

Memphis is the receiving and shipping point for cotton raised in Northern Mississippi, Northern Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee. It shipped last year 593,000 bales of cotton, more than any other place in the cotton district, except New-Orleans. Senators from Tennessee who have been classed among the silver men will stand by their views at the expense of the commercial interests of the principal city of their State and in defiance of the express and definite request of the merchants of that city that they vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver law.

The evidences of stringency manifested by Louisiana banks will be relied upon to appeal to the Senators from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia from which States cotton is shipped to New-Orleans. There has happily been no need of impressing the urgency of the situation upon the Senators from Louisiana, who have both declared themselves in favor of absolute repeal. But from the other States practical arguments and object lessons involving widespread distress on account of the poor market for cotton seem to be the forces needed to bring relief through the Senate.

This year's cotton crop is estimated at about 7,000,000 bales. If it has cost 7 cents per pound to raise, as is estimated, it will stand the planters nearly $200,000,000. If they are obliged to sell it at 5¾ cents, as is threatened, even at present prices, less discounts for cash, they will have to put up with a loss of not less than $35,000,000 on the crop. Cotton men say that the chances favor prices at least as low as that, because American spinners, who ordinarily take about one-third of the crop, will be of necessity out of the market this season, and, since cotton must be marketed, foreign buyers will name their own prices for it.

Last week's reports from Fall River show that not a single yard of print cotton was sold from the mills in that city, and one of the largest spinners there, despairing of getting cost price for his goods, protected himself against further loss than he has already sustained by selling 1,000 bales of cotton in the New-York Exchange for the short account. If the price of cotton falls, he will expect to make a profit on this deal to offset his losses on the cloth stock that he has in hand. From all accounts he reflects the opinions of other spinners with regard to the outlook.

Alfred Shepperson, the author of "Cotton Facts" and other statistical works upon cotton, in speaking yesterday of the situation, said:

"The people of the South are now beginning to feel the financial pinch. Their escape from it up to this time has been due to the fact that they have had nothing to sell. The South must have money from its cotton to buy provisions. I do not hesitate to predict that from this time on Senators and Representatives from that section will be brought to a full sense of their responsibilities by the appeals of their people for relief. I keep close track of these matters, and am glad to notice already such change of sentiment among the Representatives from the South that I do not think they will fail in their duty. They are moving now to a position that promises to place them among the advocates of repeal.

"It is unquestionable that it is the duty of Congress and the special duty of Senators and Representatives from the South, in the interests of their own people, to favor the repeal of the Sherman law. With its repeal the market for cotton will boom and the planters who have been fearing a losing crop will find it profitable. American spinners will again enter the market, money will be easy and abundant, and the improvement in the situation will advance prices of cotton in spite of the fact that in the Fall months, with a great influx of that staple into the market, the natural tendency is to ease prices."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has obtained reports from the cotton-producing States, with estimates of the crop now maturing, and giving plans in hand to facilitate its movement. The reports show that the Southern banks will exert themselves to furnish currency and otherwise to minimize unfavorable business conditions. Dispatches given herewith indicate that the South is determined to undertake the work in hand courageously.

REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

Trouble in Moving the Georgia Crop Unless Congress Furnishes Relief.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—From the most reliable sources gathered through the State it is safe to estimate the cotton crop of Georgia now being gathered at 1,000,000 bales. In some parts of Georgia cotton has been more heavily planted than last year, while others have reduced acreage. Receipts at the cotton centres seem to be about two weeks ahead of last year.

Great difficulty is experienced in getting sufficient currency to move the crop in this State. No such times have been felt for thirty years. The Savannah *Press* in its leading editorial Saturday described the present situation as follows:

"Savannah banks have not the money, neither have other banks in the South. If our banks were to begin advancing money out of their store just now it would soon find its way to New-York, and there it would be hoarded. In this way all Southern institutions would suffer for ready cash. All of our banks are well stocked with money now. It is necessary that they should remain so for the present. It is idle to talk of there being plenty of money to move the cotton crop. No city in Georgia or the South is so fortunately circumstanced. This much is true, that our banks can extend accommodation if cotton is sent forward promptly and sold, and the situation will be eased up all around.

John Flannery, a large cotton factor and President of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, estimates the Georgia crop at 850,000 bales and receipts at Savannah about the same. He says there is not sufficient currency to move the crop. The price of cotton will be affected by the purchase of currency.

Edward Karow, President of the Cotton Exchange, estimates the crop of Georgia at 1,050,000 bales and receipts at the port of Savannah at 900,000 bales. He says there is not enough currency to move the crop. Whatever price may be paid for currency bought in New-York must come out of the price of cotton, creating a loss to the planter.

Herman Myers, President of the National Bank of Savannah, a leading merchant and financier, says: "Savannah is better equipped with currency to handle the cotton crop than any other Southern port, but it requires from $500,000 to $750,000 weekly to handle receipts at Savannah when cotton comes forward freely. Unless some prompt relief can be afforded by Congress which will restore confidence among the people, the movement of the cotton crop will be necessarily slow.

"Savannah and all other cotton ports have heretofore relied upon getting currency for their sterling bills through New-York. Unless some quick relief is had planters must suffer incalculable losses. If our banks are compelled to pay large premiums for the currency absolutely necessary to handle the crop the price of cotton will continue to depreciate as it has done in the last ten days. Receipts so far exceed last year's. They would be much larger if currency could be obtained as easily as last season."

Your correspondent has just returned from a trip through Georgia, and North and South Carolina. He found business men and planters everywhere eager for the repeal of the silver-purchase act. In all sections people are becoming disgusted and discouraged with the prolonged speeches and tardiness of Congress. Georgia's representatives are not voicing the sentiment of the people. Business is fast coming to a standstill in the South, and relief must be had quickly. "Repeal the Sherman law!" is the cry by merchants, mechanics, and farmers now.

ALABAMA BANKERS HOPEFUL.

Loans to be Called and Money Borrowed to Move the Cotton Crop.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21.—Mobile's cotton district lies in the valleys drained by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and is, therefore, in Western Alabama for the most part, but extends also quite a distance into Eastern Mississippi. Statistics are not collected here or anywhere in Alabama showing the cotton output of the State. A very fair observation has been made in this State as to the condition of the crop, and from this a percentage estimate has been made. The rains which threatened to greatly damage the cotton have decreased in severity, leaving a very fair average crop for the State. This means, of course, a better crop than last year, for that crop was badly spotted and there was considerable loss by reason of floods in the rivers which have not been repeated this year. The condition may be said to be about 15 per cent. better than last year's and about 10 per cent. under the crop of 1891-2, which was the record breaker.

In the Mobile district the reports are extremely varied. The plant is reported small but well fruited, and the rains have done damage here and there; also the worms and rust have made ravages in the fields. These reports must be taken with salt. The impression is that the crop is enough better than that of last year to be satisfactory. The quality of the staple may not average so high as last year's, but it will do very well. There is actually no sale for cotton at the ports, but cotton is coming in more freely than at the same date last year, which is regarded as another indication that the crop is larger than that of last year. In this matter consideration must be taken of the fact that the low price of cotton keeps cotton back from the markets.

As to the moving of the crop, experienced men say that the cotton will move quickly enough at a price, that is to say, if the planters and up-country merchants will let it go at what Liverpool offers for it. The bankers here are sanguine that they can supply all the money needed for moving the crop in this district. They have protected themselves by adopting the certified-check plan. They pay but $100 in currency to any one customer in any one day, and the balance is paid in certified checks. In this way our banks have been able to accumulate currency instead of losing it, as otherwise would have been the case.

Banking business is conducted in cotton States so as to have call loans mature about the beginning of the cotton season, and our banks usually have a big supply of currency on hand at this season. This they are chary of lending to any one except to those who are moving the crop. They say that they have laid by about the usual amount of money, and know where to get more if they need it, and are not anxious as to the ability to move the crop.

MEMPHIS READY FOR THE CROP.

New-York Exchange Will Pass Current if Local Funds Fail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—From the best information obtainable the cotton crop in the Memphis district is at least 25 per cent. better than at this time last year. It is also ten days to two weeks earlier. The first bale of the crop of 1892-3 arrived at this market Sept. 1. There are now four bales of the crop of 1893-4 en route which will arrive to-morrow.

Rains have been very partial this season, some localities getting plenty and others none. In the former case the crop is 50 per cent. better than last year. In the latter it will be somewhat shorter, but the average improvement is about as stated—25 per cent.

The acreage is about the same as last year, possibly 5 per cent. less. The plant, especially where rain has fallen, is vigorous and well fruited. Both the army worm and the boll worm have appeared in the river bottoms, but are promptly met with paris green, and no damage has been done so far. With two weeks more of the present dry weather the possible shortage from this source will be reduced to a minimum.

The Memphis district comprises West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, North Alabama, and North Mississippi—in fact, the surrounding country on all sides within a radius of 125 miles. This region produced in 1891-2 1,151,000 bales of cotton, of which Memphis received 772,126 bales; in 1892-3, (season just closing,) about 650,000 bales, of which Memphis received 427,291 bales. The product of 1893-4 promises to be at least 1,000,000 bales, of which Memphis should receive 650,000.

As to the means of moving the crop, Memphis has no fear. The seventeen banks of the city have a capital of nearly $6,000,000. Eight local insurance companies, which do a good deal in the way of loans, represent over $1,000,000. The banks have been collecting very closely since April, and now have between 75 and 80 per cent of their deposits in hand. There has been no run on any of them, and depositors are at liberty to draw for the full amount of their balances, except from the savings banks, which require ninety days' notice.

There is no lack of money for the purposes of cotton moving that absolutely require currency. These do not represent any considerable proportion of the amount needed to move cotton. Cotton moves itself. It is a gold crop, two-thirds of it going abroad, and is paid for at Memphis in New-York exchange, even the export buyers converting their foreign exchange into New-York bills for convenience. This makes New-York debtor to Memphis during the cotton season, and the balances are usually remitted in currency.

Should New-York be unwilling or unable to settle in currency this season Memphis will have recourse to the plan followed in 1873 with perfect success. This plan involved a system of certified checks based on New-York exchange. Each large cotton firm carried two accounts with its bank, one currency and the other New-York exchange. This exchange was in common use as currency. Debts were paid with it, supplies were bought with it, business was saved from stagnation, and the cotton crop was moved promptly and satisfactorily. New-York exchange was received practically as currency and answered every purpose of currency, except for the comparatively small sums used to pay cotton pickers.

PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hopeful that Money May be Raised to Move the Cotton Crop.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—The cotton crop of this State is larger in acreage by 10 per cent. and more in quantity by 15 per cent. than that of last year. It is spotted in places, but the yield of the State will be about 50,000 bales more than last year, the usual crop being 350,000 bales. The number of bales usually shipped from this city is 30,000. The price is now 7½ cents per pound, or $30 per bale of 400 pounds. This will require $900,000 to move the crop that will be brought here.

There are two national and two State banks in this city. As matters now stand, exchange on New-York for cotton would be paid for in Clearing House certificates, and these the farmers cannot use. The several banks here think they will be able to get sufficient currency to move the crop, though they have not yet perfected the arrangements they expect to make. Two national banks in Winston and two State banks, one in Wilmington and one in Wadesborough, are all that have failed in this State.

A large sum of the deposits in every bank has been withdrawn and is being hoarded. The banks will not loan on United States bonds, and checks on other banks are only received for collection. All crops so far have been above the average. The small grain crop was all good, and the corn crop now bids fair to be the largest ever raised in the State, but there is less money in circulation than was ever known before in the history of the State. The want of money is just now being felt here. The tobacco factories at Durham shut down on Saturday night last for want of currency to run on, it being impossible to sell their goods and make collections. A number of other manufacturing establishments have shut down and others are running on short time.

The other cotton markets in this State are Charlotte, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Goldsborough, Newberne, Elizabeth City, and Rocky Mount. There are banking houses in each of these places, but they have not discouraged any means whereby to get money to move the cotton crop, though information from each one is favorable to that result. Usually there is slight frost in the cotton belt of this State about Oct. 15. The cold wet weather of last Spring has made the cotton two weeks late, and if there should be a killing frost the middle of October, the crop would be cut down to that of last year, say 300,000 bales.

The tobacco crop planted is 15 per cent. less than that of last year, and is less in quantity by 10 per cent., and the price is falling because of the want of currency to move the crop. Winston, Greensborough, Reidsville, Durham, Henderson, Oxford, and Wilson are the principal tobacco markets, and nothing as yet has been done by the banks toward moving this crop.

MONEY CLOSE IN CHARLESTON.

Merchants and Banks Curtailing Their Advances on the Cotton Crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—A conservative estimate of the probable receipts of cotton at the port of Charleston next year places them at 400,000 bales. Receipts for cotton in the season 1890-91 were 557,039 bales; for 1891-2, 511,399 bales, and for 1892-3, up to Aug. 21, with only a month to run, 306,000 bales. The leading factors, buyers, and statisticians put the increase of receipts at this port from the coming crop at from 20 to 25 per cent.

Crop prospects in South Carolina in territory necessarily tributary to Charleston are undoubtedly excellent. The only cuts into our business will be the south-bound railway carrying cotton from middle and upper Carolina to Savannah, and the Port Royal Railroad carrying cotton to Port Royal, which place, it is authoritatively announced, is to have a direct line of steamers to Europe.

As an offset to these drains on Charleston's debatable territory, the failure of one of the two national banks of Wilmington, N. C., may turn some of her cotton here, but the most important factor in Charleston's chances is the splendid financial status of her banks, with which Savannah cannot compare.

There are five big banks here with large reserve funds and seven small banks in good condition. They are holding their currency without regard to the cotton crop and until the Sherman Silver act is repealed. Three per cent. discount on New York exchange is charged to-day and foreign exchange sells at $4.80, paid in Clearing House certificates.

Leading merchants here who usually send out hundreds of thousands in currency all over the country at this season for cotton picking are now nonplused and advise country merchants and planters to pay negroes in supplies if possible and thus get the cotton to port. When it gets here the extortionate rate of exchange will lower the price of cotton at least $1 per bale, which the planter will lose. As an evidence of how strong are Charleston's banks it may be stated that at the time of Baring Brothers' failure Savannah had to sell part of her foreign exchange here for lack of home bank facilities.

The general opinion of cotton merchants here is that we have not yet seen the lowest prices, but with the Sherman bill repealed and national finances put upon a sound basis general crop prospects and excellent trade in Europe would warrant a sharp advance which would benefit the entire South.

LOUISIANA'S LARGE CROP.

Bank Certificates for Small Amounts to Take the Place of Currency.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21.—The cotton crop of this State promises to be larger than last year, and from present indications there will be a full average yield, though nothing like the crop of two years ago. The crops in the entire section tributary to New-Orleans, namely in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the eastern portion of Texas, are all reported to be in good condition and promising good yields, so there is a reasonable certainty that the receipts at this point during the coming season will be much heavier than last year. The shortage in the crop last year was especially felt in the New-Orleans district. Hence the receipts here fell far below a nominal average.

Receipts during the coming year ought to be over 2,000,000 bales. There was some damage to the crop from overflow in sections of Louisiana and Arkansas, but the loss will not prove as large as was first anticipated. Judging from the amount of cotton which has already arrived, the crop in this district is a reasonably early one.

The providing of funds for moving the crop has caused some anxiety, but the situation is not nearly so hopeless a one as has been represented. Some buying houses are already importing gold, while the banks are making preparations to furnish the circulating medium necessary. Although the local banks hold a cash reserve of nearly 28 per cent., they do not think it wise in the present crisis to permit the currency to become depleted. There has been some money hoarded with the view of using it for moving the crops, but it is clear that sufficient currency cannot be obtained to meet all the demands.

Accordingly during the coming week the New-Orleans banks will issue certificates of deposit in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, and even larger, guaranted by securities deposited with the Clearing House. These certificates are to be finely engraved on regular bank note paper, and will be offered for circulation in this and the neighboring States. It is hoped that the high reputation of the New-Orleans banks will carry these notes. This temporary circulating medium is expected to meet all crop needs, and, by stopping the premium on currency, bring hoarded funds again into circulation.

GOLD BOUGHT TO MOVE COTTON.

Galveston Banks Forwarding Money to the Interior Points.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 21.—The difficulty in moving the cotton crop of Texas has been greatly magnified. There will be no trouble, but there may be a little delay. Galveston banks hold in their vaults more money than ever before at this time of year. This is largely gold, though there will be considerable silver used in moving cotton. Gold is coming direct from Europe to Galveston for cotton buyers, and gold has been purchased in New-York and other cities. The Galveston banks have enough money at their command to start the movement of cotton the same as ever. The only trouble anticipated will be in getting currency forwarded from Eastern cities for shipments of cotton. No certified checks have been or will be issued here. Cash is paid by the banks in full on checks drawn by their customers.

Galveston banks began shipping money to the interior last week. Cotton is paid for in cash on sight drafts to bills of lading. Farmers in Texas are in good financial shape this year. They have been paying their debts and buying for cash, and are extremely independent, many of them ginning and storing their cotton to await higher prices. No one is forcing cotton and buyers are looking for sellers. The movement may be very late this year.

Best estimates of the Texas cotton crop place it at 1,750,000 bales at the outside. Drought did great injury and only partial rains have fallen, which resulted in developing boll and army worms. The crop will be 20 per cent. short of last year's under any circumstances, and if frost occurs early it will be 30 per cent. short.

Indications now are that Galveston will handle rather more of the Texas crop than heretofore. For over twenty years about 50 per cent. of the crop has found its way to market through Galveston. This year it is thought Galveston will receive a much larger share, both of through and local cotton, the latter consigned to Galveston merchants.

COST OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Shoenhof's Labor and Wages Tables Corrected.

In Mr. Shoenhof's letter in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, the figures in the tables relating to the cost of labor in manufacturing cotton at different periods were given in shillings and pence, instead of pence and fractions of pence. That part of his letter which contained those errors is reprinted below in a corrected form:

But with the rising wages a constant reduction in the cost of labor has gone on, and, consequently, a reduction in prices. This also showed itself in steady progression from the beginning of the century to the present day.

The price of No. 40 twist per pound was:

	1797.	1812.	1822.	1832.	1887.
	7s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	1s 4¾d.	11¼d.	8½d.
Deducting cotton, including waste.....	3 4	1 6	9	7	6
Leaving for wages, expenses, and profits........	4s. 2d.	1s	7¼d.	4d.	2½d.

The cost of labor per pound of yarn and the average of wages earned per year per hand employed is given by Mr. Ellison in his book on "The Cotton Trade." Nothing more instructive than this table for our purpose:

	Product Per Head. Pounds of Yarn.	Cost of Labor Per Pound of Yarn.	Average Earnings Per Head.
1819-21	968	6.4d.	£26 13s.
1829-31	1,546	4.2d.	27 6s.
1844-46	2,754	2.3d.	28 12s.
1859-61	3,671	2.1d.	32 10s.
1880-82	5,520	1.9d.	44 4s.

We find the same results in the weaving industry. Print cloth shows:

	Weekly Product. Yards.	Labor Per Yard.	Weekly Earnings Per Weaver.
1814	180.7	1.3d.	14s.
1832	221.2	0.6d.	12s.
1890	540 (3 looms)	0.13d.	17s. 2d.
	(4 looms)		22s. 5d.

The condition of the weavers in 1832 was deplorable. The reduction in the pay was in consequence of great pressure exercised on the weavers without compensating improvements in the methods and appliances. In 1880 we see the labor cost reduced to about one-fourth that of 1832, the wages increased by 50 to 100 per cent., and the cost of bread reduced to less than half the old price.

Ellison shows about the same progression in woven cotton goods as in the yarns:

	Pounds Product Per Head.	Labor Per Woven Pound.	Average Earnings Per Year.
1819-21	322	15.5d.	£20 18s.
1829-31	521	9.0d.	19 8s.
1844-46	1,658	3.5d.	24 10s.
1859-61	3,206	2.9d.	30 15s.
1880-82	4,039	2.3d.	39 0s.

We see by this illustration that there is no connection whatever of the rate of wages with the cost of labor in the product.

SMALL ARMS FOR THE NAVY.

Discriminations Against Inventors—Fair Play Expected from Capt. Sampson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been attracted by an article in your issue of Aug. 3 on the selection of a small magazize rifle for use in the navy. The article states that Capt. Sampson, the present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has selected a board of officers to test the various inventions in small arms and to decide upon their merits. This action of Capt. Sampson shows that he has the best interest of the navy at heart and an honest desire to acquire the best for the service rather than that for his personal interest or glorification. How different this conduct from that of the late Chief of the Bureau, Commander Folger!

The people expect and intend that the navy shall be provided with the best that can be had in all its different branches. I cannot refrain from drawing a contrast between this action of Capt. Sampson and that of Commander Folger. Under Folger the Ordnance Bureau required a breech mechanism on the screw-block system for guns from 4 inches up to 8 inches that would handle the block quickly by one motion of a lever. Several methods, I understand, were presented by "outsiders" to the bureau—all American inventions—but they were coolly ignored. A young Ensign attached to the Ordnance Bureau and in charge of the proving ground at Indian Head was instructed by Commander Folger to see if he could "get up" something that would answer the purpose. By infringing one of the inventions already presented to the bureau by an "outsider" this young Ensign devised a method, and a gun with this mechanism was at once constructed at the expense of the Government.

The gun was then sent to the Indian Head Proving Ground, and the young Ensign—the inventor, as claimed—was instructed to test and report upon his own gun.

Naturally, the report was most favorable, and Commander Folger thereupon adopted the system for use in the navy, and began the construction of a large number of these guns, regardless of whether or not the method for opening and closing the breech block was the best possible. Soon after Commander Folger recommended that the young Ensign be paid a royalty on his "invention," although he was aware at the time that it was an infringement upon a patent already granted by the Government to an "outsider." The payment of this royalty, I understand, was stopped by the "outsider," whose patent was infringed.

I have been shown models of devices for handling the screw-block so simple and effective that I am astonished at the ingenuity of the inventor. There is not a cog, tooth, rack, or thread of any kind connected with the mechanism which is powerful and performs all three functions—unscrewing the block, drawing it back into the tray, and swinging it to one side—as quickly as the arm and hand of the operator can perform it.

The works are substantial, and there seems to be nothing to get out of order. Furthermore, they are inexpensive and can be applied to any gun now in use having a screw-block.

The Ordnance Department of the army is now testing a five-inch gun and a six-pounder rapid-fire gun, fitted with this mechanism. It is to be hoped that the present head of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, with his reputation for fair play, will see that "outsiders" have a chance and that the navy gets the best. AN OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1893.

Mrs. Gilbert Wants Foreign Evidence.

The protracted divorce case of Gilbert vs. Gilbert, which was begun Jan. 5, 1892, was brought up again yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, when John D. Townsend, counsel for the plaintiff, Mrs. Annie Gibert, applied to Judge Giegerich for an order compelling the defendant, Audinet Gibert, to return by Sept. 15 the testimony taken in his behalf in France under letters rogatory from the Court of Common Pleas. She wants to use the testimony at the trial which she asks to be set down for October.

Mrs. Gibert avers that her husband, who in 1892 stopped supporting her, is purposely delaying the bringing of the evidence to this country because it is unfavorable to him.

Judge Giegerich reserved decision.

Mrs. De Boyes Wants a Divorce.

A suit has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas by Marie De Boyes for absolute divorce on statutory grounds from her husband, Francis R. De Boyes, aged twenty-three, the Superintendent of a wholesale shoe house in Hudson Street.

Mr. and Mrs. De Boyes were married in 1888 at Mount Kisco by a magistrate. The girl, who is but twenty-two years old and remarkably pretty, was a student at Vassar when she first met De Boyes.

They have not lived together for two years. Young De Boyes in his answer brought several grave counter charges.

Decision was reserved in the case.

THE NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES

SPEAKER CRISP COMPLETES AND ANNOUNCES HIS LIST.

All Now in Readiness, with Those Previously Appointed, to Consider Congressional Business—Mr. Springer Gives Way to Mr. Wilson on the Ways and Means Committee—Populists Share the Minority Places with the Republicans—The Membership Given in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The list of the committees of the Fifty-third Congress, except those previously appointed, as announced by Speaker Crisp this afternoon is as follows:

Elections.—O'Ferrall, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman; Brown, (Dem., Ind.,) Paynter, (Dem., Ky.,) Lockwood, (Dem., N. Y.,) Lawson, (Dem., Ga.,) Hayes, (Dem., Iowa,) Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Denson, (Dem., Ala.,) Woodard, (Dem., N. C.,) Taylor, (Rep., Tenn.,) Waugh, (Rep., Ind.,) Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) Wheeler, (Rep., Ill.)

Ways and Means.—Wilson, (Dem., West Va.,) Chairman; McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) Montgomery, (Dem., Ky.,) Whiting, (Dem., Mich.,) Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.,) Stevens, (Dem., Mass.,) Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) Breckinridge, (Dem., Ark.,) Bynum, (Dem., Ind.,) Tarsney, (Dem., Mo.,) Reed, (Rep., Me.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)

Appropriations.—Sayers, (Dem., Tex.,) Chairman; Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Compton, (Dem., Md.,) O'Neil, (Dem., Mass.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Washington, (Dem., Tenn.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Brookshire, (Dem., Ind.,) Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Cogswell, (Rep., Mass.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Dingley, (Rep., Maine,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)

The Judiciary.—Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) Chairman; Oates, (Dem., Ala.,) Stockdale, (Dem., Miss.,) Goodnight, (Dem., Ky.,) Boatner, (Dem., La.,) Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) Wolverton, (Dem., Penn.,) Fellows, (Dem., N. Y.,) Lane (Dem., Ill.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Broderick (Rep., Kan.,) W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Childs, (Rep., Ill.)

Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman; Tracey, (Dem., N. Y.,) Kilgore, (Dem., Texas,) Epes, (Dem., Va.,) Stone, (Dem., Ky.,) Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Rayner, (Dem., Md.,) Harter, (Dem., Ohio,) Coffeen, (Dem., Wyoming,) McKeighan, (Ind., Neb.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Sweet, (Rep., Idaho,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)

Banking and Currency.—Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman; Sperry, (Dem., Conn.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) Ellis, (Dem., Ky.,) Cobb, (Dem., Ala.,) Warner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Johnson, (Dem., Ohio,) Black, (Dem., Ga.,) Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Henderson, (Rep., Ill.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Haugen, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.)

Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.—Wise, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman; Price, (Dem., La.,) Brickner, (Dem., Wis.,) Geary, (Dem., Cal.,) Houk, (Dem., Ohio,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Caruth, (Dem., Ky.,) Durborow, (Dem., Ill.,) Brawley, (Dem., S. C.,) Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) O'Neill, (Rep., Penn.,) Randall, (Rep., Mass.,) Storer, (Rep., Ohio,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)

Rivers and Harbors.—Blanchard, (Dem., Iowa,) Chairman; Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Clarke, (Dem., Ala.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Page, (Dem., R. I.,) Alderson, (Dem., West Va.,) Causey, (Dem., Del.,) Caminetti, (Dem., Cal.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) Barnes, (Dem., Wis.,) Henderson, (Rep., Ill.,) Herman, (Rep., Oregon,) Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Reyburn, (Rep., Penn.)

Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—Fithian, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman; Magner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Robbins, (Dem., Ala.,) Pigott, (Dem., Conn.,) Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) Cornish, (Dem., N. J.,) Bratton, (Dem., Md.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Boutelle, (Rep., Maine,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ohio,) Phillips, (Rep., Penn.)

Agriculture.—Hatch, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman; Alexander, (Dem., N. C.,) Shell, (Dem., S. C.,) Forman, (Dem., Ill.,) Moses, (Dem., Ga.,) Capehart, (Dem., West Va.,) Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) Marshall, (Dem., Va.,) Schermerhorn, (Dem., N. Y.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Funston, (Rep., Kan.,) Waugh, (Rep., Ind.,) Funk, (Rep., Ill.,) Apsley, (Rep., Mass.,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) Baker, (Rep., N. H.,) Flynn, (Rep., Oklahoma.)

Foreign Affairs.—McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) Chairman; Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) Fitch, (Dem., N. Y.,) Rayner, (Dem., Md.,) Geary, (Dem., Cal.,) Price, (Dem., La.,) Tucker, (Dem., Va.,) Densmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Everett, (Dem., Mass.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Storer, (Rep., Ohio,) Blair, (Rep., N. H.,) Draper, (Rep., Mass.,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., N. Y.)

Military Affairs.—Outhwaite, (Dem., Ohio,) Chairman; Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Lapham, (Dem., R. I.,) Gorman, (Dem., Mich.,) Pendleton, (Dem., West Va.,) Bretz, (Dem., Ind.,) Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.,) Black, (Dem., Ill.,) Morgan, (Dem., Mo.,) Bowers, (Rep., Cal.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Woomer, (Rep., Penn.,) Joseph, (Dem., New-Mexico.)

Naval Affairs.—Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Chairman; Geissenhainer, (Dem., N. J.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) Clancy, (Dem., N. Y.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Talbott, (Dem., Md.,) Tyler, (Dem., Va.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Randall, (Rep., Mass.,) Robinson, (Rep., Penn.,) Hulick, (Rep., Ohio.)

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Henderson, (Dem., N. C.,) Chairman; Dunphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Kyle, (Dem., Miss.,) Hayes, (Dem., Iowa,) Turpin, (Dem., Ala.,) Sipe, (Dem., Penn.,) Cabaniss, (Dem., Ga.,) Burnes, (Dem., Mo.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Caldwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Houk, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Flynn, (Rep., Oklahoma.)

Public Lands.—McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Chairman; Hare, (Dem., Ohio,) Magner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Kribbs, (Dem., Penn.,) Hall, (Dem., Minn.,) Crawford, (Dem., N. C.,) Gresham, (Dem., Texas,) Somers, (Dem., Wis.,) Latimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Davis, (Pop., Kan.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Moon, (Rep., Mich.,) Meiklejohn, (Rep., Neb.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Smith, (Rep., Arizona.)

Indian Affairs.—Holman, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman; Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Turpin, (Dem., Ala.,) Lynch, (Dem., Wis.,) Hall, (Dem., Minn.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.,) Pendleton, (Dem., Texas,) Bower, (Dem., N. C.,) Kem, (Ind., Neb.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Hopkins, (Rep., Penn.,) Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Smith, (Dem., Arizona.)

Territories.—Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman; Kilgore, (Dem., Texas,) Branch, (Dem., N. C.,) Donovan, (Dem., Ohio,) Kribbs, (Dem., Penn.,) Arnold, (Dem., Mo.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Boen, (Pop., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) Le Fever, (Rep., N. Y.,) Avery, (Rep., Mich.,) Smith, (Dem., Arizona,) Joseph, (Dem., New-Mexico.)

Railways and Canals.—Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Chairman; Beltzhoover, (Dem., Penn.,) Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) Gresham, (Dem., Texas,) Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Bower, (Dem., N. C.,) Hudson, (Dem., Kan.,) Cannon, (Dem., Cal.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Aitkin, (Rep., Mich.)

Private Land Claims.—Pendleton, (Dem., West Va.,) Chairman; Crawford, (Dem., N. C.,) Edmunds, (Dem., Va.,) Fithian, (Dem., Ill.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Texas,) Coan, (Dem., Ind.,) English, (Dem., N. J.,) Hudson, (Dem., Kan.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Funston, (Rep., Kan.,) Marvin, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lucas, (Rep., S. D.,) Shaw, (Rep., Wis.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)

Manufactures.—Page, (Dem., R. I.,) Chairman; Warner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Harter, (Dem., Ohio,) Crawford, (Dem., N. C.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Gorman, (Dem., Mich.,) Cornish, (Dem., N. J.,) Conn, (Dem., Ind.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) Linton, (Rep., Mich.)

Mines and Mining.—Weadock, (Dem., Mich.,) Chairman; Sipe, (Dem., Penn.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Ikirt, (Dem., Ohio,) Richardson, (Dem., Mich.,) McDannold, (Dem., Ill.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Texas,) Baker, (Pop., Kan.,) Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.,) Shaw, (Rep., Wis.,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Lilly, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman; Abbott, (Dem., Texas,) McKaig, (Dem., Md.,) Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.,) Bretz, (Dem., Ind.,) Cadmus, (Dem., N. J.,) Grady, (Dem., N. C.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) Milliken, (Rep., Maine,) Sweet, (Rep., Idaho,) Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) Wright, (Rep., Penn.,) Wever, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)

Pacific Railroads.—Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) Chairman; Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.,) Boatner, (Dem., La.,) Caruth, (Dem., Ky.,) Kyle, (Dem., Miss.,) Lockwood, (Dem., N. Y.,) Weadock, (Dem., Mich.,) Bell, (Dem., Texas,) Hendrix, (Dem., N. Y.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Blair, (Rep., N. H.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.—Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Chairman; Tracey, (Dem., N. Y.,) Stockdale, (Dem., Miss.,) McDearmon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Johnson, (Dem., Ohio,) Sperry, (Dem., Conn.,) Talbott, (Dem., Md.,) Woodard, (Dem., N. C.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Haugen, (Rep., Wis.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.)

Education.—Enloe, (Dem., Tenn.,) Chairman; Grady, (Dem., N. C.,) Pearson, (Dem., Ohio,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Arnold, (Dem., Mo.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Haines, (Dem., N. Y.,) Wever, (Rep., N. Y.,) Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Murray, (Rep., S. C.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.)

Labor.—McGann, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman; Capehart, (Dem., West Va.,) Dunn, (Dem., N. J.,) Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) Wells, (Dem., Wis.,) Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Pence, (Silver, Col.,) Apsley, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) Phillips, (Rep., Penn.,) Gardner (Rep., N. J.,) Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.)

Militia.—Forman, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman; Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Haines, (Dem., N. Y.,) Baldwin, (Dem., Minn.,) Brattan, (Dem., Md.,) Burnes, (Dem., Mo.,) Cannon, (Dem., Cal.,) Bell, (Silver, Col.,) Wright, (Rep., Mass.,) Adams, (Rep., Ky.,) Aitkin, (Rep., Mich.,) Baker, (Rep., N. H.,) Wright, (Rep., Penn.)

Patents.—Covert, (Dem., N. Y.,) Chairman; Lapham, (Dem., R. I.,) De Forest, (Dem., Conn.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas,) Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) Robbins, (Dem., Ala.,) Neill, (Dem., Ark.,) Bowers, (Rep., Cal.,) Draper, (Rep., Mass.,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Hulick, (Rep., Ohio.)

Expenditures in State Department.—Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Chairman; Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) Covert, (Dem., N. Y.,) Alexander, (Dem., N. C.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Caldwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

Expenditures in Treasury Department.—Barwig, (Dem., Wis.,) Chairman; Hendrix, (Dem., N. Y.,) McNagny, (Dem., Ind.,) Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)

Expenditures of War Department.—Montgomery, (Dem., Ky.,) Chairman; Bunn, (Dem., N. C.,) Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.,) Black, (Dem., Ill.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.)

Expenditures in Navy Department.—McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Chairman; Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Abbott, (Dem., Texas,) Clancy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Milliken, (Rep., Me.,) Robinson, (Rep., Penn.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

Expenditures in Post Office Department.—Oates, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman; Paynter, (Dem., Ky.,) Richards, (Dem., Ohio,) Haines, (Dem., N. Y.,) Wright, (Rep., Mass.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Doolittle, (Rep., Washington.)

Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) Chairman; Somers, (Dem., Wis.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Penn.,) Bowers, (Rep., Cal.)

Expenditures in Department of Justice.—Dunphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Chairman; Clarke, (Dem., Ala.,) Brown, (Dem., Ind.,) O'Neil, (Dem., Mass.,) Ritchie, (Rep., Ohio,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reyburn, (Rep., Penn.)

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.—Edmunds, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman; Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Texas,) McDearmon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Kem, (Dem., Neb.,) Hartman, (Rep., Mon.,) Funk, (Rep., Ill.)

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Crain, (Dem., Texas,) Chairman; Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Dunn, (Dem., N. J.,) Boen, (Pop., Minn.,) Moon, (Rep., Mich.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lilly, (Rep., Penn.)

Library.—Fellows, (Dem., N. Y.,) Chairman; O'Ferrall, (Dem., Va.,) O'Neill, (Rep., Penn.)

Printing.—Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Chairman; McKaig, (Dem., Md.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.)

Reform in the Civil Service.—De Forest, (Dem., Conn.,) Chairman; Brawley, (Dem., S. C.,) Meredith, (Dem., Va.,) Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) Branch, (Dem., N. C.,) Everett, (Dem., Mass.,) Hines, (Dem., Penn.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ind.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)

Election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress.—Fitch, (Dem., N. Y.,) Chairman; Tucker, (Dem., Va.,) Crain, (Dem., Texas,) Compton, (Dem., Md.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Donovan, (Dem., Ohio,) Lawson, (Dem., Ga.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) McDowell, (Rep., Penn.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.)

Ventilation and Acoustics.—Shell, (Dem., S. C.,) Chairman; Durborow, Jr., (Dem., Ill.,) Hammond, (Dem., Ind.,) Graham, (Dem., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Heiner, (Rep., Penn.,) Linton, (Rep., Mich.)

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.—English, (Dem., N. J.,) Chairman; Barwig, (Dem., Wis.,) Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) McEttrick, (Dem., Mass.,) Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.)

Irrigation of Arid Lands.—Cooper, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman; Lisle, (Dem., Ky.,) Paschal, (Dem., Texas,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Richardson, (Dem., Mich.,) Pence, (Silver, Col.,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Sweet, (Rep., Idaho,) Doolittle, (Rep., Washington,) Hartman, (Rep., Montana,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)

Immigration and Naturalization.—Geissenhainer, (Dem., N. J.,) Chairman; Epes, (Dem., Va.,) Fyan, (Dem., Mo.,) Brickner, (Dem., Wis.,) Davey, (Rep., La.,) Paschal, (Dem., Texas,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Wilson, (Rep., Ohio,) McDowell, (Rep., Penn.)

Invalid Pensions.—Martin, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman; Fyan, (Dem., Mo.,) Hare, (Dem., Ohio,) McEttrick, (Dem., Mass.,) Baldwin, (Rep., Minn.,) Graham, (Dem., N. Y.,) McDannold, (Dem., Ill.,) Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) Fielder, (Dem., N. J.,) Taylor, (Rep., Tenn.,) Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Apsley, (Rep., Mass.,) Meiklejohn, (Rep., Neb.,) Strong, (Rep., Ohio.)

Pensions.—Moses, (Dem., Ga.,) Chairman; Henderson, (Dem., N. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Houk, (Dem., Ohio,) Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ind.,) Lisle, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Baker, (Pop., Kan.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lucas, (Rep., S. D.,) White, (Rep., Ohio,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)

Claims.—Bunn, (Dem., N. C.,) Chairman; Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.,) Russell, (Dem., Ga.,) Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas,) Richards, (Dem., Ohio,) Mutchler, (Dem., Penn.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Hammond, (Dem., Ind.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Settle, (Rep., N. C.,) Heiner, (Rep., Penn.,) Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa.)

War Claims.—Beltzhoover, (Dem., Penn.,) Chairman; Stone, (Dem., Ky.,) Enloe, (Dem., Tenn.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) Goldzier, (Dem., Ill.,) McNagny, (Dem., Ind.,) Ritchie, (Rep., Ohio,) Houk, (Rep., Tenn.,) Hermann, (Rep., Oregon,) McMahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Avery, (Rep., Mich.,) Wilson, (Rep., Ohio.)

District of Columbia.—Heard, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman; Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rusk, (Dem., Md.,) Cable, (Dem., Ala.,) Meredith, (Dem., Va.,) Cadmus, (Dem., N. J.,) Abbott, (Dem., Texas,) Cooper, (Dem., Ind.,) Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Post, (Rep., Ill.,) Cogswell, (Rep., Mass.,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.)

Revision of the Laws.—Ellis, (Dem., Ky.,) Chairman; Magner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Branch, (Dem., N. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Neill, (Dem., Ark.,) Pigott, (Dem., Conn.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Goldzier, (Dem., Ill.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Wheeler, (Rep., Ill.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Settle, (Dem., N. C.)

HOW THEY FELT IN JUNE.

Views of Members of the Coinage Committee in "The Times" Canvass.

The appointment of the Coinage Committee of the House has been awaited with deep interest by business men because of the important influence the committee will have in shaping future financial legislation. Of the eighteen members of the committee announced yesterday, thirteen recorded their views in the canvass made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last June, in which this question was asked:

"On equally good security money now loans in England at one-quarter the current rate in United States. In the opinion of prominent financiers, if the Sherman law is to be repealed, immediate relief will result from prompt assurance thereof and resulting flow of cheap money from London to America. Will you oblige THE TIMES by wiring briefly, at our expense, whether you favor repeal of Sherman law and what plan of currency issue you favor?"

These views are here reproduced:

Representative R. P. Bland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thought every man, woman, and child in the United States knew I favored the unlimited coinage of silver. Free coinage of gold and silver is my currency system. R. P. BLAND.

LEBANON, Mo., June 15.

Representative Charles Tracey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Favor repeal act of July 14, 1890; excuse further expression now. CHARLES TRACEY.

ALBANY, June 13.

Representative C. B. Kilgore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would favor a repeal of the Sherman law on the condition that silver be retained. As a money of the country I would favor State bank currency, under restrictions and limitations, and based on gold and silver. C. B. KILGORE.

WILLS POINT, Texas, June 11.

Representative James F. Epes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your question as to plan of currency issue favored by me would be a very difficult one to answer with the lights now before me. In so far as silver may enter into it, I would be very unwilling to assume any attitude prejudicial to that metal. JAMES F. EPES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

Representative W. J. Stone of Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Favor repeal of Sherman law and coinage of gold and silver on ratio to be fixed by law and issue of Treasury notes redeemable in coin, as declared in National Democratic platform of 1892. W. J. STONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

Representative Isidor Rayner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am strongly in favor of unconditional repeal of Sherman Silver bill. ISIDOR RAYNER.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.

Representative M. D. Harter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase law and the removal of Federal taxes upon State bank notes in all cases where a State guarantees the payment of such circulation.

MICHAEL D. HARTER, (Dem.)

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 11.

Representative H. A. Coffeen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

* * * The repeal of the Sherman law and the extinction of silver as a money metal is not demanded in the interest of cheap money, but of dear money and cheap property and labor. * * * Cheap money means good prices for property and labor, always the uniform result of an increased supply of money put in circulation. Destroying silver money will not increase the supply. * * * The General Government should coin and issue all money, gold, silver, and paper, and regulate the volume designed for circulation in the interests of justice to the industries of the country.

HENRY A. COFFEEN.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, June 15.

Representative W. A. McKeighan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will not vote to repeal Sherman act of 1890 without some provision to issue a like amount of good money in its stead. I favor gold and silver money coined on equal terms, supplemented by a Government issue of paper money made a full legal tender.

W. A. M'KEIGHAN.

RED CLOUD, Neb., June 15.

Delegate J. L. Rawlings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I favor a repeal of the Sherman law and a substitution of free bimetallic coinage, with new adjustment of relations between gold and silver, so that both may remain as money. A repeal of the State bank tax is desirable.

J. L. RAWLINGS.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 11.

Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are now practically exchanging our gold for silver metal, which is of no use to us. I favor the immediate repeal of the Sherman silver law.

It is not necessary now to consider any new plans of currency issue. It is necessary to restore confidence at home and abroad immediately, and that can only be done by repealing the Sherman law.

WILLIAM A. STONE, (Rep.)

ALLEGHENY, Penn., June 11.

Representative Willis Sweet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am unalterably opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law, except upon conditions more favorable to bimetallism. Favor gold and silver as money, with such issues of paper as may be within reason redeemable in either metal. Do not believe London has money to lend at low rate of interest, except upon securities which few possess. WILLIS SWEET.

MOSCOW, Idaho, June 15.

Representative J. Frank Aldrich.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law and a Government pledge of gold equivalency to every silver dollar, silver note, and Treasury note in circulation. Nothing else will suffice, and the result will be the complete restoration of confidence in financial circles at home and abroad, with larger European investments than ever in American securities. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

CHICAGO, June 12.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Big Spurt in Buying in the Wheat Pit, with Varying Rate Prices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A big spurt of buying was the feature in the wheat pit to-day. Much of the enthusiasm soon tired, but there were enough earnest believers in the advancing tendency to sustain the price at ¾c advance up to the close. Corn was on the whole firm, although closing a shade low for September. May is ⅛c higher. Oats are unchanged, and provisions, although very dull, are 45c higher for pork, 32½c higher for lard, and 35c higher for ribs.

Wheat at the opening was about ⅝@⅞c higher than the closing figures of Saturday, advanced ⅜@½c more, and then, with some slight fluctuations, prices receded ⅞c, held steady, recovered slightly, and the closing was about ¾c higher for September and ¾@⅞c higher for December than the closing figures Saturday.

There was a general impression that the visible supply would show a large decrease, the prospects of early Congressional legislation were brighter, and there was liberal speculative buying. Shorts were quick to take alarm and covered freely, while there was little for sale. A good deal of the buying was supposed to be for C. H. Smith, the plunging nephew of Edward Partridge, who was believed to be short a line of about 800,000 bushels.

Late in the session wheat was not so well supported. The top prices were made on a spurt, and when the plungers got their wheat back there was simply a good steady market. There was considerable bull news in corn for the day, but the receipts suddenly loomed up very large, and this appeared to offset other influences. The estimate was for 390 cars, and receipts were 404 cars. When the estimate for Tuesday was given out, it was for 950 cars. Prices covered but ½c ranges. Trade was not large.

Transactions were scarce in oats. Changes in quotations were insignificant.

There was some bidding for ribs and lard by Armour's brokers, but offerings could hardly be dragged out of any of the small number of traders who appeared to have enough interest in the business to sit around in the neighborhood of the pit. The small movement of hogs was given as the reason for the advance in prices.

The demand for Buffalo vessel room was light, but rates held steady at 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn. There was a fair call for Kingston room at 2¾c for wheat, 2½c for corn.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 950 cars; oats, 585 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug	61⅝@62	62½	61⅝	61¾
Sept	62⅜@62¾	63¼	62⅜	62⅞
Dec	70¼@70⅜	71¼	70¼	70⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38¾
Sept	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
Oct	40 @40¼	40¼	39⅞	40¼
May	41¼	41¾	41⅛@41¼	41⅛@41¼
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
Sept	24⅛	24¼	24	24
May	30⅛	30⅛	30	30 @30⅛
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Aug	....	....	....	$12.60
Sept				12.70
Oct	$12.95	$12.95	$12.90	12.90
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	8.02½
Sept	8.25	8.32½	8.25	8.30
Oct	7.97½	8.10	7.97½	8.05
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	8.02½
Sept	7.67½	8.02½	7.67½	8.02½
Oct	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.80

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 56@56½c; No. 2 red, 61¾c; No. 2 corn, 38¾c; No. 3, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 rye, 46½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $3.25 @$3.30; mess pork, ⅌ bbl. $12.70@$12.95; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $8.30@$8.40; short rib, sides, (loose,) $8.17½@$8.22½; dry-salted (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ⅌ gallon, $1.12; sugar, cut loaf, 6¼c; granulated, 5.57c; standard A, 5.70c; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 27¾@28½c; No. 3 do, do, 26¼@27¼c; barley, No. 3, free on board, 33@37c¼; no sales.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	10,000	15,000
Wheat, bushels	47,000	69,000
Corn, bushels	237,000	746,000
Oats, bushels	276,000	204,000
Rye, bushels	5,000	1,000
Barley, bushels	3,000	91,000

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,140 head; total for week thus far, 5,260 head; for same time last week, 7,520 head; consigned through, 2,260 head; to New-York, 2,420 head; on sale, 3,000 head; market opened slow and lower for good heavy and export grades; active and 10@20c higher for good light and handy steers of 1,050 to 1,350 lb; closed strong for light grades; dull for heavy; choice heavy steers, $4.65@4.90; 1 load fancy at $5.10; good, 1,350 to 1,400 lb, $4.25@$4.50; light to mediums, 1,150 to 1,300 lb, $3.90@$4.15; others at $3.50@$3.75; cows and heifers, $2.75@$3.50; bulls, $2.25@$2.85; extra, $3; stockers, $2@$2.50; feeders, $2.65@$3; milch cows steady for good; very dull for common. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,250 head; total for week thus far, 18,150 head; for same time last week, 24,750 head; consigned through, 9,150 head; to New-York, 9,300 head; on sale, 9,000 head; market opened stronger for light grades and advanced; mediums and heavy steady; closed 10@15c stronger for good light grades, with sales of Yorkers at $6.25; good corn-fed Yorkers, $6@$6.15; grassers, $5.75@$5.90; mediums and mixed, $5.75@$5.85; choice heavy, $5.50@$5.65; roughs, $4@$4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,000 head; total for the week thus far, 17,000 head; for same time last week, 13,800 head; consigned through, 5,800 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 11,200 head; market opened steady for good grades; common dull and lower; closed weak for common, steady for good grades; good to choice lambs, $4.75@$5; fair to good, $4@$4.50; culls and common, $2.75@$3.75; choice sheep, $4@$4.25; good, $3.50@$3.75; culls and common, $1.50@$3.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Spring wheat higher; good demand for cost, insurance, and freight; sales, 5,700 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 66c; 25,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64⅝@64¾c; 15,000 do, 64¼@64½c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, spot, 64c; closing, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 do, 64c; spot, No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 64⅜c. Winter wheat firm; sales, 5 cars No. 2 red, 65c; 1 car No. 3 extra red, 62c; 1 car No. 2 white, 63c, track. Corn unsettled, weak; closing, inside prices; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 45¾@46c; 24,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 44¼@44½c; 6,000 bushels do, 44½@45c; 10,000 bushels No. 3 corn, 43¾@44c; 4 cars No. 4, at 43½, store. Oats firmer; sales, 8 cars No. 2 white, 34c; 6 cars No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c, track. Rye nominal; No. 2 quoted, 53c. Flour quiet; steady; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.50. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; offerings light; good demand, unchanged. Canal freights lower and weak; wheat, 3⅞@4c; corn, 3⅝c; seed, 4c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 79,500 bbls; wheat, 208,000 bushels; corn, 274,000 bushels; oats, 103,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 312,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; seed 25,200 bushels. Rail—Flour, 41,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 151,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Flour very quiet; unchanged. Wheat opened with a rush on stock market strength and light receipts, but quieted down, closing finally ⅜c above Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 59¼c; August, 59c; September, 60½c; October, 62⅞c; December, 68¾c. Corn was firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34⅜@35c; August, 34½c; September, 34⅞c; December, 34⅝c; year, 34c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 24c; August, 24¼c; September, 22⅝c. Rye weak; lower; No. 2, east side, 48c asked. Barley—No trading. Bran higher; 62c, east side. Flaxseed higher; 93c. Hay dull; lower; prime to choice timothy, $10.75@$11.50. Butter and eggs unchanged. Lead firm; 3.07½c. Spelter, 3.55c. Cornmeal steady; unchanged; also whisky, bagging, and iron cotton ties. Provisions firm; higher, with better demand. Pork, new current make, $13.62½@$13.75. Lard, $8.25. Dry-Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $7; longs and ribs, $8.30; shorts, $8.75; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.75@$9; longs and ribs, $9.50@$9.62½; shorts, $9.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13@14c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 112,000 bushels; corn, 122,000 bushels; oats, 43,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn, 164,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Flour steady; fancy, $3.10@$3.25; family, $2.75@$2.85. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 60c; receipts, 7,500 bushels; shipments, 1,500 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats lower; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye steady; No. 2, 49½c. Pork firm; $14. Lard firm; $8.25. Bulkmeats firm; quiet; $8.75@$9.25. Bacon higher; quiet; $10.25@$10.27½. Whisky steady; sales, 382 bbls; $1.12. Linseed oil quiet; 43c. Butter steady; Elgin, 26@27c; prime to choice, 22@23c. Sugar quiet. Eggs stronger; 10@11c. Cheese strong; prime to choice Ohio flat, 8½@9c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and easy at 25½@26c. Resin quiet and steady at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 21.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22½c. Tar firm at $1.00. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—Turpentine steady at 23c. Resin quiet at 80c.

GOLD PAYMENTS CONTINUE

NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Gold Reserve Below the Hundred-Million Mark—Little Comment in Wall Street—Southern Demands Increase—Local Banks Send Much Money to Correspondents—A Shading of Premium Rates on Currency—Yesterday's Shipment of Gold from Europe.

The Treasury report yesterday showed that the gold reserve was below the hundred-million mark, but the fact caused very little comment. Since the big impairment of the reserve and its subsequent recovery, its variations have not been watched very closely by Wall Street. The report yesterday made the reserve about $99,889,000.

No change has been made in the policy of the Sub-Treasury in regard to gold payments. Of the Clearing House balance of $148,000, $145,000 was paid in gold, and of $1,100,000 paid out on checks nearly all was in yellow metal, except $191,000 in Treasury notes passed out on checks for silver bullion purchases. Importers sent in about $1,200,000 in coin just received from Europe, and the Sub-Treasury force counted and returned the greater part of it.

The Southern demand for funds was shown by an increase in the telegraphic transfers from this city to New-Orleans, which jumped up to $135,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars of this total was in silver, and the rest in gold.

The calls for money were not, however, confined to the South. The banks reported that their correspondents in all parts of the country were asking for remittances. While discrimination was used in replying to these requests for cash, a great deal of money was sent away by the banks in the course of the day. Some of it went to the South, some to the East, a considerable amount to banks in this State, and some to institutions in the West. The territory around Chicago tried to get money here, and some of the shipments from New-York were made to points beyond the Western city which boasts that it is so much better provided with cash than any other place in the country.

Rather a curious story was told yesterday to the effect that Chicago was supplying a little of the cash sold by New-York money brokers. It was said that several small lots had been sent here by Western hoarders to be disposed of at a handsome profit.

While the brokers reported a demand for currency fully up to the calls upon them last week, there was a considerable shading of the premium rates then charged. The bulk of the sales yesterday were at 2 to 2½ per cent. The rate paid by the brokers was from 1½ to 2 per cent. Spot gold commanded as good a price as bills. Sales of gold to arrive were said to have been made at 1¼ per cent. premium.

Much of the money bought from the brokers was for shipment out of the city, a number of orders being received from remote parts of the country. There was less doing in the way of small lots, both among the offerings to the brokers and calls upon them. The local hoarders appear either to have disposed of the bulk of their holdings or to be waiting for higher rates.

The premium commanded by cash has not only served to bring a great deal of gold to this city, but it has also had the effect of causing shipments of currency here by houses which have branches in the principal European ports and do a business in American money with immigrants and other travelers in this direction. Some of these firms have found it worth their while to draw on their stock of American currency abroad, selling their importations here at a profit.

There was a good deal of talk in the Street yesterday over reports that several of the banks were charging a premium for currency. The practice is not one likely to be regarded with favor. A current explanation of the operation was that a bank engaging in it could sell cash and then buy gold to arrive in the next ten days at a figure enough lower to show a fair profit on the transaction.

The gold brought by the steamer Etruria from Liverpool was delivered yesterday. The Cunarder had on board £328,000, the consignments being to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, £124,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., £61,500; Hoskier, Wood & Co., £45,000; Brown Brothers & Co., £31,400; American Express Company, £25,000; Banque d'Hochelaga, Montreal, £20,000; Fowler Brothers, Limited, £11,600; Henry Hentze, £3,900; Union National Bank, New-Orleans, £3,000; M. T. Landers, £1,950; Baring, Magoun & Co., £1,500.

The steamer City of Washington, from Havana, brought in $230,000 to Muller, Schall & Co. Boston dispatches reported the receipt of $200,000 by Kidder, Peabody & Co. From London came the news that the Bank of England had sold £25,000 in American coin.

In the stock market there was a general advance in prices. Washington news helped the rise, and the shorts did a lot of covering. The Street is watching Congress very closely these days, and the doings of the legislators have a marked and immediate effect on the financial community.

The Clearing House Loan Committee held a meeting, but no certificates were issued.

SHOULD BE A ROUSING MEETING.

Silver Men Issue 4,000 Special Invitations for a Hall that Will Hold 1,800.

In the parlors of the Hoffman House the New-York Committee of the Bimetallic League met yesterday to arrange for a mass meeting in this city. Nine members were present.

Resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Sherman law, unless a bill authorizing the free coinage of silver was substituted, were passed. It was decided to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday night. Congressmen from the silver States are promised as speakers. Platform invitations to the number of 2,000 have been issued. The platform will seat about 100 persons.

Other special invitations have been issued to the number of 2,000. The hall will seat 1,800 persons. The public is "cordially invited" to attend.

Royalty on the Werra.

A cablegram received by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company states that the steamer Werra on her arrival at Genoa docked opposite the yacht Savoia, with the King of Italy on board, waiting for Prince Henry of Prussia. The Werra's officers were introduced by the German Consul General, who conversed with Capt. Pohle at length and watched the landing of the Werra's Italian steerage passengers, who cheered their King enthusiastically.

Nearly Four and a Half Inches of Rain.

The rainfall in this city Saturday and Sunday amounted to 4.37 inches, while on the Croton Watershed it was only 1.54, according to First Assistant Engineer McKay of the Department of Public Works. Chief Engineer Birdsall visited the reservoirs and lakes of the watershed yesterday to gain a comprehensive idea of the exact amount of the city's water supply.

Will Continue the Block System.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews says he will continue the block system. He is going to adopt a new plan of reports, which he believes will facilitate the work of his department. "I shall require a report from each foreman and Superintendent every morning, and also one from each dump," he said yesterday. "Any man who fails to do his duty will be discharged."

Decision in Favor of the Husband.

Judge Freedman of the Superior Court yesterday signed a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Joseph Piser, the Harlem printer, who was sued by his wife, Hattie, for absolute divorce on statutory grounds. Testimony was given before Referee August C. Nanz, who rendered decision in favor of the husband.

Identified the Clothing.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 21.—The suit of clothing found by Bridgekeeper Flaherty on a wharf on Newtown Creek yesterday was identified to-day by Harry Stewart of 395 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, as belonging to Daniel Hurley, twenty-five years old, of the same address, who has been missing since Aug. 18.

Military Instructor at Seton Hall.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The papers relating to the appointment of Lieut. J. M. Lanahan of the Twentieth United States Infantry as Military Instructor at Seton College by Secretary of War Lamont have been sent to the college from Washington. The instructor is expected at Seton Hall to-morrow.

Sewers in the Annexed District.

Street Commissioner Haffen of the annexed district filed his quarterly report with Mayor Gilroy yesterday. It shows outstanding contracts for sewer building, street regulating, and grading of $2,173,549.33. Adjacent property owners will pay most of this.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Santos, No. 9, at 14¼c, and 200 bags Central American on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 27,750 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, on lower foreign markets. Havre was quiet at ¾f decline. Hamburg was barely steady at ½@¾ pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.55@14.65c, (selling at 14.65c for 500 bags,) September at 14.60@14.70c, (selling at 14.50@14.70c for 10,250 bags,) October at 14.60@14.65c, (selling at 14.50@14.70c for 6,500 bags,) November at 14.55@14.60c, December at 14.55@14.60c, (selling at 14.55@14.60c for 4,250 bags,) January at 14.50@14.60c, (selling at 14.59c for 250 bags,) March at 14.50@14.55c, (selling at 14.40@14.55c for 4,250 bags,) and May at 14.30@14.40c, (selling at 14.15@14.30 for 2,000 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 233,457 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 50,198 bags....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 38,185 bags....Purchases at Rio last week for the United States, 13,000 bags, and at Santos, 10,000 bags....Shipments from Rio, nil, and from Santos, 10,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 270,000 bags, and at Santos, 200,000 bags.

COTTON—Futures opened weak and declined 8@11 points, with Liverpool, but reacted on freer buying of the late months and closed steady at unchanged prices to 3 points below Saturday....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 113,300 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.02@7.04c, (selling at 6.98c for 200 bales,) September at 7.04@7.05c, (selling at 6.98@7.04c for 5,700 bales,) October at 7.16@7.17c, (selling at 7.08@7.17c for 15,000 bales,) November at 7.25@7.26c, (selling at 7.18@7.26c for 17,700 bales,) December at 7.34@7.35c, (selling at 7.26@7.35c for 24,400 bales,) January at 7.44@7.45c, (selling at 7.34@7.44c for 43,800 bales,) February at 7.51@7.52c, (selling at 7.43@7.53c for 1,100 bales,) and March at 7.60@7.61c, (selling at 7.51@7.62c for 5,400 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 90 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling, 7¼@7⅝c....Port receipts to-day, 1,421 bales, against 1,986 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 3,558 bales, against 5,115 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Buyers were willing to trade at a concession, but receivers refused to lower prices except in instances....Sales were about 10,900 pkgs, including 600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.30, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.75, Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3.10, 300 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3, 200 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.25, 1,350 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.30@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 450 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, 1,500 sacks do at $2.40, 3,000 bbls No. 2 on private terms, quoted at $2.45@$2.50, fine at $1.85, rye mixtures at $2.70, supers at $2, 1,200 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.45@$2.70, and 2,000 bbls Kansas straights on private terms....Arrivals since our last, 12,536 bbls and 23,005 sacks, and export clearances hence, 8,971 bbls and 25,660 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 65,135 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 75@77½c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was firm and in fair demand from the trade, while shippers refused to purchase at the full rates asked....Sales, 88,000 bushels, of which 33,000 bushels to shippers, including 29,000 bushels ungraded red at 64@67c, delivered, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 1c under September. The trade bought 50,000 bushels No. 2 red at September price, delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 69c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels No. 3 red at 66½c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68⅞c, store; do late August, at 69⅛c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 70⅜c....The clearances hence since our last were 382,845 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 383,523 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 505,575 bushels, and in the interior 428,057 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 654,758 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 734,786 bushels, or to 10,881,691 bushels, (7,692,790 bushels contract red and 1,793,557 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 744,100 bushels afloat....The stock in sight shows a decrease of 1,056,000 bushels, or to 57,813,000 bushels, against 31,779,000 bushels a year ago....Options were fairly active and very irregular; opening at ½@⅝c advance, on a better stock market, firmer West, foreign buying, and light India shipments; declined ⅝c on the increase on passage and in stocks in store, rallied ¼c on the light receipts, fair clearances, and decreased visible, fell ⅛@⅜c on realizing, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ¼c over Saturday....Future sales were 2,405,000 bushels, with August closing at 68⅞c; 1,010,000 bushels September at 69⅝@70⅜c, closing at 69⅞c; 410,000 bushels October at 72⅛@72⅝c, closing at 72⅜c; 985,000 bushels December at 76⅞@77⅝c, closing at 76⅞c; May closing at 83¼c.

CORN—Spot was very steady and in light demand....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47@47¼c, elevator; 32,000 bushels do at 47½@48¼c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 47c, in store; 6,000 bushels yellow at 48½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels do at 49c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 24,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 54,089 bushels, with, in the interior, 378,789 bushels....The clearances hence were 1,580 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 223,867 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 49,302 bushels, or to 420,610 bushels, (249,149 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The stock in sight shows a decrease of 825,000 bushels, or to 5,389,000 bushels, against 7,149,000 bushels a year ago....Options continue dull and uninteresting, with the close weak at ⅛@¼c decline, on an increase on passage and in stocks, with free offerings....The sales of options were 430,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 46⅞@47¼c, closing at 46⅞c; 230,000 bushels September at 47@47⅜c, closing at 47c; 180,000 bushels October at 47½@48⅛c, closing at 47½c; 10,000 bushels December at 47c, closing at 47c.

OATS—Spot were steady for mixed, while whites were 1@2c lower and offered freely....Sales, 147,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36@37c for 50,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35@35½c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 37c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 30¼@30½c for 65,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29½@30c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 29c; No. 2 Chicago at 31¼@31½c; track mixed at 30½@32c for 2,000 bushels, and track white at 35½@46c for 20,000 bushels....Options opened at ⅛c advance, fell ⅛@¼c, and closed steady, with a fairly active trade and influenced by the increased stocks and visible....Sales of options, 320,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels August at 30¼@30⅜c, closing at 30¼c; 225,000 bushels September at 30½@30¾c, closing at 30½c; 70,000 bushels October at 30⅞@31c, closing at 31c; November closing at 31¼c....The receipts here to-day were 212,100 bushels; exports, nil....Stock of oats in warehouse here increased 201,973 bushels, or to 448,793 bushels, (52,014 bushels No. 2 white and 387,050 bushels No. 2 oats.)....The stock in sight shows an increase of 442,000 bushels, or to 2,370,000 bushels, against 5,046,000 bushels a year ago.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 18.65c bid....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead quiet at 3.37½c....Spelter steady at 3.75c.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was extremely slow and the general feeling appears a shade weaker. Prime crude quoted nominally at 35c, choice do at 37c, and prime yellow at 42@43c. Lard oil was without change and steady at 65@67c. Other oils were dull.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West, despite larger receipts of swine than were generally expected, advanced on a demand from shorts to cover contracts, and pork closed 35@45 points higher. Lard was up 5@10 points, and short ribs gained 82½ points....Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 4,844 bbls pork, 9,270,468 ℔ lard, and 8,721,895 ℔ bacon....PORK quiet; firm; sales, 150 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15.50 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago August closed at $12.75, and September at $12.95....Short ribs for September delivery opened without decided change, but then steadily advanced on buying by shorts, and closed firm at $8.02½ for September, and $7.85 for October....DRESSED HOGS were in moderate demand, and firm, quoted at 8c for 160 ℔ average, 7¾@7⅞c for 200 ℔, 7⅝@7¾c for 180 ℔, 8⅛c for 140 ℔, 8¼c for 120 ℔, and 8⅜@8½c for pigs; interior deliveries, 35,000 head....CUTMEATS were in better demand and firmer for pickled bellies; sales, 9,000 ℔, 14@15 ℔ average at 11c, and 3,000 ℔, 10 ℔ average at 12½c, closing at 12½c for pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices, sales were made of tcs sweet-pickled hams at 7¼c; 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 ℔ average, at 9¾c, and 75 tcs skinned do at 9¾c....BEEF was quiet but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were without change and quiet with, at the West, $16.50@$17 quoted, while here $17.50@$18 was quoted....LARD—For Western steam the market was featureless. There was no trading and the close was quoted nominally unchanged; cash was quiet, but steady, closing at $9; sales, 266 tcs at $9. Options—No sales; closing at $8.95 nominal for August and September, and $8.50 nominal for October; city steam was quiet but steady at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 100 tcs; refined was unchanged at $9.75 for the Continent and $10 for South America; compound was firm at $7.75. At Chicago, September closed at $8.30 and October at $8.05....TALLOW—There have been no changes in the market; buyers are still bidding 4⅞c, but holders refuse to sell under 5c. STEARINE—Lard stearine was in slow demand and quoted nominally at 11c. Oleostearine is in light supply and firm at 9¼c....BUTTER—The receipts were a little heavier than expected and the demand only moderate, but values remain steady. Western extra creamery, 24½@25c; do, poor to prime, 17@23c; State creamery at 24½@25c for extra tubs, and 24@24½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 16@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c....CHEESE—The market opens steady, but there is lack of export orders and the home demand is light. Full-cream State is within the range of 8½@9¼c for large white 9⅜c for colored, and 8@9¼c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—Receipts are liberal and the feeling is easy. State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15@16½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.50.

SUGAR—No business again to-day, and values remain nominally unchanged....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 98° test, at 3¾c....Refined are more active and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅞@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Besides 16,000 bushels grain hence to Antwerp at 2¾d, (a decline,) no berth engagements transpired, and the market was weak, although no change in rates was made to other ports. The demand for tonnage on charter was also light, with a small business reported at unchanged rates. Charters: A British steamer, with 9,000 quarters grain from one of four ports to Aarhuus or Sound port at 2s 6d or Swedish port, Kalmar to Stockholm, 3s 9d, September; a steamer, with hemp from Progreso to New-York at 7-32c; a Norwegian steamer, 514 tons, three trips, hence to the West Indies and back, private terms; two British ships, 1,490 and 1,585 tons, with wheat from San Francisco to Cork for 31s 3d; a British bark, 2,169 tons, with wheat same voyage at 30s; a British bark, 2,773 tons, with wheat same voyage at 29s 3d; an American ship, 2,013 tons, with wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool at 25s; a British bark, with 45,000 cases petroleum hence to Java at 17¼, 18¼, 19¼c, one, two, or three ports; a British bark, 732 tons, with lumber from Bersimis, River St. Lawrence, to Buenos Ayres at $8; a bark, 899 tons, with lumber hence to Buenos Ayres at $7.50; a Norwegian bark, 1,017 tons, with deals from West Bay to west coast of England at 37s 6d; a brig, 439 tons, with general cargo hence to Canary Islands at $1,850; a Norwegian steamer, 499 tons, with coal from Philadelphia to St. John's, N. F., at $1.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1893.

Receipts for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,288	....	1,211	24,712	8,543
Sixtieth Street	4,604	87	5,600	17,084	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	13,516
Hoboken	2,164	45	40	2,810	1,015
Other sources	275	....	106	....	4,225
Total	11,331	132	6,957	44,606	27,299
Fresh to-day	4,290	67	2,842	12,158	7,275

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 19, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Q's. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Majestic	960	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Aurania	2,280	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Paris	1,640	....	....
D. H. Sherman	Paris	504	....	....
N. Morris	Nomadic	2,500	....	....
N. Morris	Brooklyn City	1,400	....	....
M. Goldsmith	France	....	245	....
M. Goldsmith	Egyptian Monarch	....	148	....
M. Goldsmith	Nomadic	....	419	....
M. Goldsmith	St. Enoch	....	157	....
M. Goldsmith	Hindoo	....	125	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Nomadic	....	200	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Karamania	....	194	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	France	....	100	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Massachusetts	....	224	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Egyptian Monarch	....	147	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	St. Enoch	....	156	....
Lehman Brothers	Massachusetts	....	223	....
J. Loomis	Castle Eden	....	161	....
L. S. Dillenback	Carib Prince	....	....	40
L. S. Dillenback	Orinoco	....	....	55
Hume & Mullen	Carib Prince	....	....	35
G. F. Lough & Co.	Orinoco	....	8	....
Total		10,784	2,510	130
Total previous week		11,244	2,572	250

BEEVES—Receipts were 261 cars: 126 cars at Jersey City, 64 cars at Sixtieth Street, 33 cars at Hoboken, and 38 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 129 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 50 cars for export, and 82 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 7¾c ⅌ ℔ and American steers dull and lower at 9@10½c ⅌ ℔, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: 375 cattle for M. Goldsmith, 229 do for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,500 qrs of beef for N. Morris on the Cufic. The market was generally dull, but common to medium grades sold at an advance of 10@15c ⅌ cwt, while good cattle remained steady. Texans sold at $3.15@$3.60 ⅌ cwt; Colorados at $3.35@$4.35; native steers at $3.20@$4.90 for common to prime; tops at $5; oxen at $2.60@$3.60; bulls at $2.15@$3; cows at $1.50@$1.75. *SALES.*—NEWTON & GILLETT—15 Ohio steers, 1,523 ℔ average, at $4.90 ⅌ 100 ℔; 43 do, 1,474 ℔, at $4.90; 15 do, 1,304 ℔, at $4.75; 4 do, 1,460 ℔, at $4.70; 17 do, 1,229 ℔, at $4.35; 4 do, 1,412 ℔, at $4.30; 8 do, 1,144 ℔, at $4.25; 10 do, 980 ℔, at $3.20; 19 State do, 1,300 ℔, at $4.50; 20 West Virginia do, 1,218 ℔, at $4.50; 23 Virginia do, 1,157 ℔, at $3.70; 23 do, 1,059 ℔, at $3.40; 20 Pennsylvania do, 1,008 ℔, at $3.25; 1 bull, 860 ℔, at $2.40; 2 do, 915 ℔, at $2.40; 2 do, 1,310 ℔, at $2.50; 16 cows, 854 ℔, at $1.75. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—16 Indiana steers, 1,493 ℔, at $4.90; 15 do, 1,458 ℔, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,266 ℔, at $4.60; 17 do, 1,332 ℔, at $4.60; 18 Kentucky do, 1,207 ℔, at $4.15; 36 do, 1,302 ℔, at $4.50; 34 do, 1,328 ℔, at $4.50; 9 do, 1,432 ℔, at $5; 2 do, 1,302 ℔, at $4.75; 6 do, 1,325 ℔, at $4.65; 6 do, 1,488 ℔, at $4.90; 6 do, 1,300 ℔, at $4.40; 4 do, 1,210 ℔, at $4; 3 do, 1,197 ℔, at $4.35; 18 Ohio do, 1,296 ℔, at $4.30; 20 West Virginia, 1,321 ℔, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,132 ℔, at $4; 15 Kentucky oxen, 1,242 ℔, at $3.60; 1 bull, 1,560 ℔, at $3. M. GOLDSMITH—21 St. Louis steers, 1,350 ℔, at $4.85; 25 do, 1,340 ℔, at $4.85; 15 do, 1,442 ℔, at $4.85; 20 do, 1,363 ℔, at $4.70; 1 do, 1,210 ℔, at $4.25; 1 do, 1,350 ℔, at $4.25; 16 Kentucky do, 1,322 ℔, at $4.65; 17 do, 1,334 ℔, at $4.55; 3 do, 1,200 ℔, at $3.75; 18 Chicago do, 1,283 ℔, at $4.60; 6 do, 1,205 ℔, at $4.70; 12 do, 1,275 ℔, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,242 ℔, at $4.40; 7 Texans, 1,004 ℔, at $3.60; 20 do, 1,008 ℔, at $3.50; 12 do, 1,064 ℔, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—22 Kentucky steers, 1,316 ℔, at $4.45; 25 Colorados, 1,188 ℔, at $3.50; 27 do, 1,197 ℔, at $3.40; 27 do, 1,166 ℔, at $3.40; 27 do, 1,159 ℔, at $3.40; 4 oxen, 1,285 ℔, at $2.80; 2 do, 1,370 ℔, at $2.80; 2 do, 1,065 ℔, at $2.60; 1 bull, 1,100 ℔, at $2.80; 7 cows, 810 ℔, at $1.50. SHERMAN & CULVER—10 Virginia steers, 1,393 ℔, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,296 ℔, at $4.65; 10 do, 1,234 ℔, at $4.45; 21 Colorados, 1,189 ℔, at $4.35; 25 do, 1,182 ℔, at $4.25; 19 do, 1,112 ℔, at $4; 20 Ohio steers, 1,227 ℔, at $3.90; 22 Texans, 956 ℔, at $3.15. J. SHAMBERG & SON—7 Chicago steers, 1,254 ℔, at $4.15; 3 do, 1,097 ℔, at $4.15; 28 Colorados, 1,066 ℔, at $3.45; 27 do, 1,054 ℔, at $3.40; 21 do, 1,068 ℔, at $3.35. S. JUDD & CO.—3 bulls, 1,250 ℔, at $2.50; 4 do, 888 ℔, at $2.30; 3 do, 878 ℔, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—6 bulls, 840 ℔, at $2.30; 2 do, 615 ℔, at $2.15. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—14 bulls, 725 ℔, at $2.30. G. DILLENBACK—19 bulls, 806 ℔, at $2.17½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 58 cars; 27 cars at Jersey City for the market, 27 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 5 cars, with 4 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Common sheep a little firmer, but not any higher; other grades unchanged; lambs a little more active and ruled ¼c higher; sheep sold at $2.25@$4 ⅌ cwt for poor to good; few export wethers at $5; common to choice lambs at $3.50@$5.50. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—134 Virginia lambs, 67 ℔ average, at $5.50 ⅌ 100 ℔; 254 do, 62 ℔, at $5; 273 do, 53 ℔, at $4.37½; 104 do, 63 ℔, at $4.25; 56 State do, 69 ℔, at $5; 396 Kentucky do, 67 ℔, at $5.50; 239 do, 64 ℔, at $5.25; 204 Western sheep, 95 ℔, at $3.25; 11 Virginia do, 78 ℔, at $3; 159 do, 75 ℔, at $2.50; 205 Kentucky do, 88 ℔, at $2.90; 42 do, 98 ℔, at $3.75; 12 do, 104 ℔, at $2.75. J. F. PIDCOCK—136 State lambs, 73 ℔, at $5.75; 197 do, 69 ℔, at $5.60; 20 do, 67 ℔, at $5.25; 183 do, 64 ℔, at $5.05; 49 do, 65 ℔, at $5; 140 Pennsylvania do, 71 ℔, at $5.12½; 329 do, 61 ℔, at $4.75; 86 do, 63 ℔, at $4.70; 92 do, 55 ℔, at $4.50; 107 do, 56 ℔, at $4.25; 200 do, 67 ℔, at $5.25; 25 Pennsylvania sheep, 100 ℔, at $3.37½; 40 do, 89 ℔, at $3.12½; 26 do, 92 ℔, at $3.10; 10 do, 92 ℔, at $3.10; 18 do, 94 ℔, at $2.62½; 88 do, 78 ℔, at $2.35. M. COLLINS—272 West Virginia lambs, 60 ℔, at $5.50; 48 State do, 67 ℔, at $5.37½; 168 do, 66 ℔, at $5.25; 26 culls, 55 ℔, at $3.50; 46 Western culls, 53 ℔, at $3.75; 171 Ohio sheep, 83 ℔, at $3.25; 228 Western do, 74 ℔, at $2.50; 209 do, 81 ℔, at $3.40; 70 State do, 100 ℔, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—221 West Virginia lambs, 60 ℔, at $5.50; 271 do, 58 ℔, at $4.70; 103 do, 56 ℔, at $4.50; 281 do, 61 ℔, at $4.25; 104 do, 57 ℔, at $4.25; 85 State do, 72 ℔, at $5.50; 94 do, 63 ℔, at $5.25; 140 do, 64 ℔, at $5; 12 do, 72 ℔, at $5; 36 West Virginia sheep, 75 ℔, at $3; 77 State do, 94 ℔, at $3, 21 do, 90 ℔, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—134 Kentucky lambs, 71 ℔, at $5.55; 45 do, 64 ℔, at $4; 81 Canada do, 68 ℔, at $5.40; 26 Indiana sheep, 114 ℔, at $5; 37 Kentucky do, 103 ℔, at $3. NEWTON & GILLETT—231 Ohio sheep, 82 ℔, at $3.35; 215 do, 91 ℔, at $3.20; 259 do, 67 ℔, at $2.25; 40 State lambs, 65 ℔, at $5. D. HARRINGTON—38 State sheep, 86 ℔, at $3.50; 221 Western do, 94 ℔, at $3.75; 267 Kentucky lambs, 55 ℔, at $4; 261 do, 58 ℔, at $4.12½; 241 do, 63 ℔, at $5; 119 do, 66 ℔, at $5.25; 474 do, 66 ℔, at $5.50; 228 do, 68 ℔, at $5.62½; 81 State do, 62 ℔, at $5. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—99 Western sheep, 114 ℔, at $4; 34 State do, 80 ℔, at $3; 185 Kentucky do, 90 ℔, at $3.75; 145 State lambs, 63 ℔, at $4.75; 272 Kentucky do, 50 ℔, at $3.50; 230 do, 68 ℔, at $5.50; 87 do, 64 ℔, at $4.75; 46 State do, 63 ℔, at $5. G. DILLENBACK—82 Western sheep, 72 ℔, at $2.25; 116 Pennsylvania lambs, 68 ℔, at $5; 29 Western do, 56 ℔, at $4.25; 457 do, 64 ℔, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—98 Pennsylvania sheep, 103 ℔, at $4; 25 State do, 103 ℔, at $4; 5 bucks, 115 ℔, at $3; 111 Pennsylvania lambs, 73 ℔, at $5.50; 8 Pennsylvania do, 60 ℔, at $5.25.

VEALS AND CALVES—Receipts moderate, but demand a little slow, except for strictly choice veals the market declined ¼c ⅌ ℔; grassers and buttermilks dull, but about steady. Grassers and buttermilks sold at 2¼@2¾c ⅌ ℔; fed calves at 3@4¾c; mixed lots at 3@3½c; common to prime veals at 5@6¾c; choice and extra at 7@7¼c. *SALES.*—HUME & MULLEN—38 grassers, 182 ℔ average, at $2.25 ⅌ 100 ℔; 41 do, 178 ℔, at $2.50; 98 do, 173 ℔, at $2.62½; 29 mixed calves, 200 ℔, at $3; 17 fed do, 135 ℔, at $4; 17 veals, 148 ℔, at $5; 7 do, 118 ℔, at $5.25; 14 do, 210 ℔, at $6; 44 do, 150 ℔, at $6.50; 23 do, 181 ℔, at $6.65; 147 do, 138 ℔, at $6.75, less $10; 31 do, 153 ℔, at $6.75; 41 do, 148 ℔, at $7. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—15 grassers and buttermilks, 173 ℔, at $2.50; 10 do, 212 ℔, at $2.62½; 15 do, 173 ℔, at $2.75; 13 fed calves, 220 ℔, at $3; 6 do, 152 ℔, at $4.50; 5 veals, 148 ℔, at $5; 6 do, 125 ℔, at $6; 26 do, 155 ℔, at $6.50; 42 do, 174 ℔, at $6.50; 98 do, 140 ℔, at $6.50. J. P. NELSON—73 grassers, 154 ℔, at $2.37½; 22 buttermilks, 238 ℔, at $2.50; 4 veals, (culls,) 165 ℔, at $3.50; 11 do, 135 ℔, at $4; 48 do, 135 ℔, at $5.75; 3 do, 130 ℔, at $6; 109 do, 158 ℔, at $6.75; 13 do, 150 ℔, at $7. G. DILLENBACK—20 mixed calves, 187 ℔, at $3.50; 90 veals, 142 ℔, at $6.50; 3 do, 140 ℔, at $6; 47 do, 135 ℔, at $6.37½; 6 do, 142 ℔, at $7. EGE & OTIS—91 veals, 160 ℔, at $7; 14 do, 159 ℔, at $6.75; 3 do, 203 ℔, at $5; 3 culls, 185 ℔, at $4. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—71 veals, 164 ℔, at $6.62½. J. F. PIDCOCK—1 veal, 140 ℔, at $7; 39 do, 140 ℔, at $6.62½; 6 do, 170 ℔, at $6.50; 5 do, 138 ℔, at $6.35; 4 do, 120 ℔, at $6.25; 7 do, 133 ℔, at $6; 4 fed calves, 132 ℔, at $4.75; 5 do, 143 ℔, at $4; 4 do, 175 ℔, at $3.75; 2 do, 265 ℔, at $2.75; 38 grassers, 214 ℔, at $2.50; 41 do, 222 ℔, at $2.35; 31 do, 184 ℔, at $2.25. S. JUDD & CO.—48 veals, 162 ℔, at $7.12½; 53 do, 158 ℔, at $7; 39 do, 152 ℔, at $6.75; 58 do, 183 ℔, at $6.50; 30 fed calves, 168 ℔, at $4; 12 do, 185 ℔, at $3.50; 45 grassers, 190 ℔, at $2.50; 6 do, 212 ℔, at $2.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—5 veals, 132 ℔, at $6.50; 27 grassers and fed calves, 208 ℔, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—9 veals, 115 ℔, at $6.50; 3 do, 93 ℔, at $5. M. COLLINS—5 veals, 128 ℔, at $6; 38 grassers, 200 ℔, at $2.25.

MILCH COWS—No trade, but market quoted steady at $20@$45 ⅌ head for inferior to good cows; extra might bring $50.

HOGS—The arrivals were 52 cars: 33 cars at Fortieth Street and 19 cars at Jersey City. About 2 cars for sale. Market active and a shade higher at $5.75@$6.05 for heavy to medium; light, at $6.37½@$6.50. *SALES.*—M. COLLINS—25 State hogs, 196 ℔ average, at $6.05 ⅌ 100 ℔; 1 rough, 360 ℔, at $5.05. NEWTON & GILLETT—9 State hogs, 208 ℔, at $6.10. J. F. PIDCOCK—16 State hogs, 208 ℔, at $6.10; 10 do, 272 ℔, at $5.75; 24 do, 182 ℔, at $6.35; 4 roughs, 290 ℔, at $4.75. S. JUDD & CO.—71 State hogs, 164 ℔, at $6.50; 32 do, 280 ℔, at $5.80.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,520 head; shipments, 1,520 head; market dull on best grades at 10@15c lower than last week's prices; common and medium steady and unchanged; 8 cars cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 4,200 head; market fairly active; light weights, $5.50@$5.90; medium weights, $5.75@$5.80; extreme heavy, $5.50@$5.70; 13 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market very dull; 25 cars on sale; prices about the same as last week.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market higher for Texans; fair steers, $3; cows, $2.40; only few natives on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market higher; 10@15c; choice light, $5.50@$5.75; mixed, $5@$5.60; heavy, $4.80@$5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow; unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 3,300 head; good natives, 10@20c higher; common weak; Texans steady; Westerns dull; top natives, $5@$5.35; good to choice, $4.40@$4.90; others, $2.80@$4.25; Texans, $2.30@$3.30; Westerns, $2.35@$4; cows, $1@$3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market 15@30c higher; mixed and packers', $5.10@$5.40; prime heavy, $5.35@$5.55; butchers', $5.55@$5.75; light, $5.80@$6.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; natives strong; Westerns steady; lambs, 15@25c higher; mixed natives, $2.75@$3.50; wethers, $3.75@$4.15; Westerns, $2.80@$3.30; Texans, $2.60@$2.75; lambs, $3@$5.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef in Fair, Pork in Poor Demand—Cotton Futures Closed Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5¾d ⅌ ℔.

3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in poor demand; prime mess Western fine easy at 90s; do Western medium easy at 80s. Hams in fair demand. Bacon in good demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 ℔, firm at 57s; long clear middles, about 45 ℔, firm at 53s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 ℔, firm at 51s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 ℔, steady at 39s. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of turpentine in moderate demand; steady at 20s 9d. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, dull at 43s. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s ¾d; August steady at 4s ½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 61,200 quarters; from Pacific ports none; from other sources, 53,600 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 23,600 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet at the decline; American, middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 3-64d, value; August and September delivery, 4 2-64@4 3-64d; September and October delivery, 4 2-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 2-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 3-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 4-64@4 5-64d; January and February delivery, 4 6-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 8-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 9-64@4 10-64d.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Produce—Australian Tallow—Beef, 26s 6d@28s ⅌ cwt; mutton, 27s@28s 3d ⅌ cwt. Best Sugar—August, 14s 6¼d; October, 13s 11¼d. Soda ash, 1⅝d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4¼d. Manila hemp, good, £23 15s, cost, insurance, and freight.

BREMEN, Aug. 21.—Petroleum, 4 marks 55 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Sugar quiet. Exchange quiet. Business in general is dull, owing to the recent suspension of the Banco Comercio.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 26 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 2 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 P. M. for PORTO RICO direct, per steamship Rannoch.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Propea; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for IRELAND, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 12 M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington": at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavor; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 P. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL direct, per steamship Constance.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *17 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.
RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS
For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F.
Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.
FARE, FIRST CABIN,
(Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $34; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.
For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. City of Para......Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
S. S. Newport................Monday, 11th Sept., noon
S. S. Colombia..........Wednesday, 20th Sept., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Aug. 28.
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Sept. 18.
EMPRESS OF INDIA..........Oct. 16.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Nacoochee............Tuesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta......Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham.Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE...................Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHEROKEE...................Friday, Aug. 25
ALGONQUIN..................Tuesday, Aug. 29
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M. | Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, 8.14, 8:30 A. M.
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep 30, 8½ A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ P. M.
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 5 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..............Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.............Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA..............Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DUBBELDAM, Thursday, Aug. 24, 3:00 P. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, 4:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 8c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 P. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:55 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.
Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal, 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
12:00 M.,	†Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P.M.
12:03 P.M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Willimantic and N.Y.&N.E.,	8:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:30, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON, PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:36 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.